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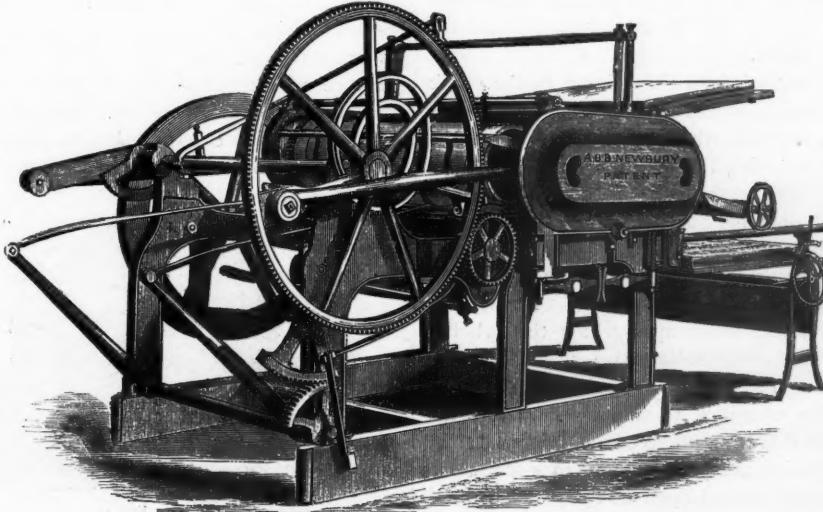
THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

If one were inclined to be facetious in speaking of the Newbury press, the temptation would seem irresistible to apply the term centipede, or many jointed, to adequately describe its peculiar formation. While such a phrase might not seem inappropriate from a casual inspection of the illustration which is herewith presented, in actual operation it would appear as coined specifically to express it.

machine. Like all the world's organism "fearfully and wonderfully made," 'tis true, and equally so that it operated successfully, not, however, as in the zoölogical analogy cited, in the destruction of life and limb, but in the beautiful process of printing. That such a machine could be adapted to such a purpose conveys in itself a tribute to its inventor greater than any praise the writer can bestow.

Amid the awful convulsions of nature, which, during successive ages, have been transformed into scenes of bewitching loveliness man is supposed to reveal his greater self. So if the latent powers of a genius were to be



NEWBURY RECIPROCATING CYLINDER PRESS, 1856.

To one unacquainted with the purpose for which it was designed, a suggestion that it resembled a laundry mangle would be acceptable, while a hint that it was intended to roll sole-leather crusts for boarding house pie might not be contradicted.

To another, its angular shape and awkward action would recall Victor Hugo's graphical description of the devil of the sea—whose countless tentacles twine about its writhing victim in a deathly embrace and suck the life blood from every pore—which sends a thrill of horror to us by contemplation.

So by comparison may we look upon this remarkable

aroused to meritorious deeds, what location more congenial than the picturesque Hudson!

The poet who "gives to airy nothings a local habitation and a name," must surely have been entranced with its environments when he applied to the birthplace of this machine the Tennysonian appellation Coxsackie.

In our investigations, so far, we have met examples of mechanical ingenuity of which we have a right to feel proud, since they reflect credit upon the profession we follow. They furnish a retrospective view of the successive steps taken to bring the art to its present stage of development. The intelligence, skill and ingenuity displayed conveys a

comprehensive view of its tremendous importance. The principles followed by many have no doubt been faulty, but this does not detract from the aim, and to those who have followed us, there has appeared the curious coincidence that those whose efforts were most defective have shown the greatest degree of skill. With the exception of Applegath's vertical press, probably no instance so forcibly illustrates this than that under present investigation. That the principle adopted was radically wrong, its inventor, no doubt, would now willingly admit, yet in view of this fact a degree of ingenuity was shown which places him in the front rank of printing-press inventors, and in justice to him no history of the press would be complete were his efforts omitted.

The bed of the machine is stationary and firmly bolted to and forms a strong reinforcement to the side frames. On either side just above it are placed two elongated plates, through the center of which runs a strong guide bar. This bar supports the cylinder on its return and holds it down on the type during the forward stroke. An endless rack on the plates into which the cylinder gears mesh causes it to revolve while the boxes slide on the central bar. By this means it is made to move through an orbit, making two revolutions in its course. Attached to the cylinder is the delivery carriage, which is driven by the cylinder gearing. The cylinder tapes are prolonged so as to pass around the end of the supporting tape frame. By this ingenious device the sheet is received as the cylinder moves forward and is discharged, printed side up, as it returns, upon the shelf immediately below.

The power is applied from the driving to the crank shaft, the cylinder being moved forward and back by connecting rods. A large distributing drum is placed upon the driving shaft, receiving the ink from the fountain just in front. A cam is cast on the main gear, which, by means of sectors, operates the roller carriage, giving ample time to thoroughly distribute the ink—precisely like the Adams press. The cam on the opposite end of the crank-shaft operates the sectors which lift the cylinder. This is done by means of horizontal levers upon which the cylinder bearers roll. By this simple means it is held in gear accurately at all points. The guides are fixed, and in place of raising, as in other machines, to afford clearance to the sheet, the feed-board is made to recede at the instant the nippers close. This is accomplished by the rock-shaft, seen at the top of the machine, and operated by the hooked rod at the left. Impression is adjusted by set screws at each corner of the guide bars.

Access to the bed is afforded by raising up the back end of the feed-board, which is hinged in front. Two rods (one of which is seen at the side of the board) drop down and rest upon the side frame and support it when raised, in which position the tape or delivery frame is also hooked up. The fly-table is adjusted to height by a ratchet.

In operation, a strange and interesting sight is observed when the cylinder revolving to the left by contact with the upper gearing, yet moving to the right bodily, takes the sheet (the feed-board escaping), drops down noiselessly, and as it rolls over the form pays it out into the tapes to the right, while it is moving forward to the left, and then as

the whole of the sheet has been received by the tape frame it is laid down as a sailor pays out a hawser, printed side up. By this means the use of the Adams' patent fly and prospective litigation was avoided.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

NO. V.—BY J. B. HULING.

A TYPE-WRITER at once new and old is the Hammond. The inventor, Jas. B. Hammond, formerly of New England, but now resident in New York City, says he conceived his ideas years ago, before he knew any device of the sort had occupied the attention of others, but it is only within a comparatively few months that the arrangements for manufacture have been such that anything like sale to the general public could be attempted. The first patent was awarded in February, 1880, and the design of the machine was practically completed several years ago. Here and there a sale was effected afterward, as instruments could be made with the facilities possessed, till last fall. Mr. Hammond professes to have had from the first a standard that other inventors would seem to have discovered only after exposing their wares to use, and to have persevered to attain it, notwithstanding influences brought to bear to induce earlier sale and gradual improvement at the expense of the public. It is not to be denied that his type-writer, though complicated, is constructed unusually well mechanically, and has more than ordinary claims for its execution. It has been put to tests based on experience with the best known among competitors, and satisfactorily endures criticism. At the cotton centennial exposition at New Orleans, last year, it received the highest medal. The illustration (Fig. 15) is rather small, but by



FIG. 15.

close scrutiny, reference to its parts may be clearly understood. The apparatus is in a wooden case, with a removable cover. It is twelve inches from front to back, fourteen and a half inches from side to side, and six inches high, weighing gross about sixteen pounds and a half. There are two banks of keys, and each of the thirty printing keys ordinarily carries three characters, two shifts being employed, one for capitals principally, and the other for figures and fractions. The keys are secured to levers, arranged in the bottom of the case, resting on a knife-edge, and converging under the turret-like center-piece shown in the center of the machine in the cut. This center-piece is open at the top and at the side furthest from the operator.

Around its closed sides, hidden from view, is a frame holding a pin over each lever, and each pin has a spring about it to return it to position after action by its lever. In the middle of the center-piece is an upright shaft, with two hard-rubber sectors of a circle at the top, facing right and left respectively. These sectors are designated the type-wheel, and the outer edges are flanged, the faces thus made having the characters in use produced on them. Fig. 16 is a reproduction of one style of type, and shows the size of the faces of the wheel, and the location, number and nature of the characters on them. One type-wheel

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
\$%7512034\$5 6"7"8'9[0]1*1+1

FIG. 16.

is quickly transferable for another style. Below it, lying horizontally, is a stop arm, with one end passing over the row of pins described. The under side of each type-segment has pins, which are acted upon by the vertical arm of the driver, the horizontal arm of which lies over the key-levers. On each side of the center-piece will be seen spools carrying the inking-ribbon, which passes before the open side, and moves for impressions as in other ribbon-using machines, being reversible in action as well. The paper is carried in the horizontal tube behind the center-piece, which is open at its upper side, and mounted on proper supports. On its front side, before the operator, this tube carries a scale to show the location of printing spaces. It derives motion from right to left from a coiled spring in a drum. Above and lengthwise of the tube are two rubber-faced rollers, one on each side of the opening, which may be pressed together to firmly hold paper. They are so adjusted as to move the sheets vertically and permit variable spacing between lines. Being open at the ends, the width of paper to be printed on is not restricted, and as they move with the tube in its entirety, a roll of paper may be set in and be unwound from. The carrying apparatus is immediately adjustable to any position on the line of printing, and may be set to print short lines. Back of the paper-tube, rising from the center of the machine, and curving toward it, is what is termed the impression-hammer, which holds an alarm bell. Above the rear roller on the paper-tube is stretched from side to side a half-inch tape of rubber, and over that is a metal plate to run the work to for corrections; and, higher than all, is the adjustable frame, shown in the cut, to support long sheets after printed on. To print, depress a key; this raises up the other end of its lever, lifts the corresponding stop-pin, actuates the driver to work around the post its type-segment as far as the stop-arm and stop pin will permit, exposing the letter to be printed in the center of the open side of the center-piece. The inking-ribbon is opposite, and in front of that is a metal shield, with an orifice the size of a single character. The paper rises between the rollers described, and separates the rubber tape and the shield. Behind the tape is the hammer, which is tripped by the furthest depression of the key, after the letter is brought and held to position, and springs forward, driving the paper through the shield against the ribbon and the letter

on the type-segment. The key released, the paper moves a space along the line by suitable mechanism. All of these actions are much quicker than may be imagined from the length of the description, for any single key may be operated eight or ten times per second. The longest printed line is eight inches and three-quarters, and has ninety-seven spaces. The type-segments are cut specially, and all characters print in equal spaces. Unusual care being exercised in this regard, the work is close, and has an appearance of letterpress work not so visible in the printing of other machines similarly arranged. The space-key is in the center of the board, and above it are the two shift-keys, which may be locked for continuous printing of their characters. On order, a machine is made with a third shift, adding thirty more signs to print from. Seven styles of type are offered, and one has two other sets of additional characters for the third shift. The machine is made in New York City, and the retail price is \$100, including an extra style of type. Additional styles are sold at \$5 each. The impression-hammer is adjustable, to afford more force when manifolding is undertaken. The characters on the right and left sides of the key-board are correspondingly arranged on the type-segments, and touching two or more keys at once brings to the impression-point only the character nearest the center. A distinguishing feature, as compared with other lever machines, is the nature of the touch. That of the Hammond the inventor defines as legato, and others are properly staccato. The Hammond's keys may be worked more nearly like those of the piano, the fingers resting on more than one key at a time, and no misadjustment occurring. In other lever type-writers a quick blow is necessary, and but one key at a time may be touched lest some parts collide.

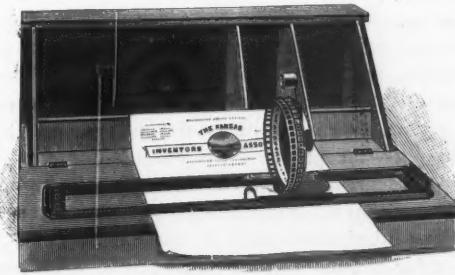


FIG. 17.

The Herrington type-writer (Fig. 17) was patented several years ago by Messrs. Millison & Herrington, of Wichita, Kansas, the former gentleman being an old printer resident there. It was designed at first as a toy for the instruction and amusement of children, but recent improvements have increased its usefulness so that in the hands of some older folks it will do their work as well as some typewriters of more pretentious design. The cut shows the apparatus in case. The paper is inserted flat, and remains so. The ways carrying the type-wheel, as shown, are hinged at one end to raise and admit paper, which they hold firmly when printing is in progress. The characters, forty-six in number, are arranged alphabetically on a strip of rubber, and put in the machine with their faces protruding through the rim of the wheel. Inside the strip,

exposed to the operator, is a paper index, showing the location of the letters at the printing-point. Ink is held on the felt roller at the top of the wheel. The printing is effected by twirling the wheel around by the button on the right side until the letter desired is at the under side, when pressing down completes the work. The paper is pushed or drawn forward by the hand, and the type-wheel is actuated to successive spaces in the same way. The line of printing is eight inches in length, and paper may be held up to ten inches and a half wide. The whole device in box weighs a pound. The type-wheel stands three inches high. The retail price is \$5.

The "writing-ball" of H. R. M. J. Hansen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, appears to be the only foreign competitor American type-writers have. It is the invention of a clergyman, whose experience in having it made and put in the market has been about the same as our own inventors undergo. Patents were awarded it here in 1872, 1874 and 1875, but none have yet been manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. It was shown at the Philadelphia centennial, and a gold medal bestowed for its merits. The only ones that may be seen are those sent for securing the patents, or which have been brought from abroad by tourists. The apparatus stands six inches high, seven inches and a half deep, and eleven inches wide—the paper-carriage frame and its parts; and the weight is about eight pounds. The principal parts are brass, made by hand, rather too strong, we think, for the necessary purposes, unduly increasing the weight. A hemispherical shell is mounted on the mouth of a conical shell, inverted, and from the surface of the "ball" protrude the ends of a number of pistons, penetrating the interior, surrounded by springs, and directed toward the point of the cone, which is open an inch or so square. There are fifty-four of these rods, each of which has a cap for fingering, and on the lower end has a character cut. There are one alphabet, figures, points and miscellaneous signs. These are necessarily cut each at its own angle on its rod, so that when pushed down it will print squarely and in line at one spot—the point of the cone. The framework underneath supports an "anvil" to receive the impression on. The pistons act swiftly, noiselessly and easily, striking through an inked ribbon held on reels on either side of the letter orifice. The "ball" is supported by arms from the base, and hinges on one side, so that it may be lifted to adjust the ribbon, clean the letters, or examine the work in progress. The paper is held in a frame, which rests on guides, and is propelled by a coiled spring connection, being controlled and adjustable substantially as in other type-writers. The length of the printed line is seven inches, and the paper may be eight and a half inches wide. The "ball" falls slightly under each impression, and releases the letter-spacing action. The machine has been modified a number of times in the paper holding and moving parts, having originally been arranged to take the unprinted sheets around a cylinder, which was actuated for letter-spaces and lines by electricity. A number of these machines are said to be sold annually, principally in continental countries. The work appears similar to that of ribbon-using machines generally. The top of the "ball"

and all the keys may be covered by the two hands of the operator. A bell is attached to sound automatically four spaces from the end of a line. A scale is mounted behind the machine to show the location of impressions. Imported singly, the cost has been nearly \$100 each.

We cease our descriptions, having now given space to all of those machines which may be bought in the market, some of them, even, not being obtainable without much delay. It will be noticed that the oldest practicable American machine is just in its teens, yet knowledge of it is world-wide. That perfection is attained, those most familiar with type-writers as they are would be the last to say. Distribution and exposure to general test and criticism have been most beneficial, as shown, spurring on older inventors to strengthen and increase the utility of their devices, and raising up a crop of new designers. Since 1875, the number of recorded patents in the United States in connection with type-writers has increased from fifty to two hundred or more, and a goodly part of them are for complete machines, not for improvements only. The preliminary papers are filed on at least fifty more inventions in the same direction. Those later machines which are not in the market are, no doubt, kept back for the same causes that operated against the introduction of their earliest predecessors, some of which causes are now emphasized by the presence in the field of operating instruments. Existence of competitors enlivens the trade generally. Each new aspirant seeks to profit by the costly advertising of those who have gone before and helped to establish the universal demand, which was never so great as it is today. The facilities of all who can make any machines whatever are pushed to the utmost, and even then the foreign field cannot be canvassed for orders, for the entire output seems to be required for the trade of our own country. It is estimated that 35,000 machines of all kinds have so far been manufactured, and that about seventy-five per cent of that number are in current use, the rest having been worn out or otherwise destroyed. The capacity of factories now employed in building type-writers is from 7,000 to 10,000 machines per annum. With all the large demand, the expenses of creating it, and the cost of experimenting to bring the instruments even to their present excellence, have been so great that original investors have lost fortunes, and, with perhaps one exception, those financially interested now are depending on the future for returns. The defects yet to be overcome are considerable, though slight, of course, in comparison with the first obstacles. Experiments are in progress for the improvement of every style. Each passing day they are exhibited to new critics, and new standards of perfection are set up. There is less inclination to make allowances for weaknesses, however trivial, when the machine and its work, as a whole, are taken into account. One machine is measured by another, and combination of special merits asked for. Exaggerated and questionable claims of rival salesmen unduly excite expectations in the public which may never be gratified, as physically impossible. Some enthusiasts cry, "The pen must go," which carries the matter to an absurdity, for type-writers have a limit to their usefulness not less than the printing-press,

and the pen is necessary notwithstanding. Others say that a perfect machine must be one which will print words in the usual characters as rapidly as shorthand notes are now made, not considering that the known type-writers already are not operated so fast as they will act, principally from inability of the workmen alone.

Where the type-writer has once been found really requisite, it will never be dispensed with. In the earlier years of their introduction the price seemed a barrier to many; and then every meritorious invention is at first looked at with skeptical eyes by a majority of observers. Like all complicated devices, type-writers do have intrinsic weaknesses at first, and their advancement is often retarded by frequent changes in business management, and consequent shifting policies, while getting a place in public favor; but by improvements in construction and persistent offering in the market, their serviceability and usefulness become universally recognized, and honest criticism is vastly diminished. If a purchaser of any machine finds it not suited to his tastes or purposes, he seeks satisfaction among others on sale, always requiring one of some kind. One machine will not carry paper so wide as another; or it is not so portable; or it is easily disarranged by operation; or while it will receive paper with facility, it does not envelopes or postal cards; or it inks by a ribbon, which fills up the type and lessens the sharpness of the print, besides being a source of some care and expense; or it is too costly in itself; or it calls for long practice to derive benefit from its possession—all these considerations, and more, have to be digested.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TWO PIONEER PRINTERS.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR AND SON—FIRST PRINTERS OF THE BIBLE IN AMERICA—ORIGINATORS OF THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AS WELL AS THE FIRST TYPEFOUNDRY ON THIS CONTINENT.

NO. IV.—BY L. A. PLATE, MT. MORRIS, ILL.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR, THE YOUNGER.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR, the father, whose life we have been considering, died September 25, 1758, at Germantown. His son honored him by a memoriam, significant in its terms to the character of both:

September 25, 1758, the old and well-known printer, Christopher Saur, departed this life in the 64th year of his age, after having lived thirty-four years in this country. He was at all times kind and friendly to friend or foe. He never boasted of his skill or talents, but was ever among the lowly. He cared at all times for the best interests of the land and its liberties, and neither bribes nor flatteries of the great could induce him to lose sight of that sacred trust. Thus he has incurred the hatred of such, both small and great, as would like to have seen the land in bondage and slavery, temporarily, and in darkness, spiritually, so as to fish the better in such turbid waters. But he counted their hatred as little as he sought their favor, and, with a watchful eye, exposed their doings wherever noticed.

Though I would rather, as heretofore, obtain a livelihood at book-binding, and be relieved of the care of the office, which would be easier, yet, as long as there is no one to whom I can confide the office, I shall feel it my duty to conduct the same until Providence might see fit

to grant me an assistant, who cannot be induced, either by money or flattery, to print anything contrary to the honor of God and the well-being of the country, to the furtherance of which the office is dedicated, and will be so maintained by me.

Christopher Saur, Jr., the only child of his parents, was born September 21, 1721, at Laasphe, Germany, and came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1734. Educated by his father, he lacked maternal training, since his mother, as mentioned before, had entered the Ephrata convent under the name of Sister Marcella. From his father he inherited strict religious principles, as well as moral maxims. Pure Christianity, he thought, demanded complete non-resistance, even to the extent of not using arms in self-defense. The consequences of these principles will be seen later.

In his sixteenth year he united with the "Tunker," or Brethren Church, "being," as he expresses himself, "re-generated by holy baptism." He remained faithful to his vows even until the end, and gained the esteem of his brethren by self-sacrificing zeal and unwavering fidelity. These qualities induced the church to set him apart to the office of the ministry, wherein he served faithfully.

Previous to the death of his father, Christopher Saur, Jr., had devoted himself chiefly to bookbinding, though he also kept books for sale. It is somewhat remarkable that the manufacture of a fountain pen was even then known. An advertisement of December 1, 1754, tells us:

Christopher Saur, the younger, at Germantown, makes known that he has for sale Bibles, Testaments, Psalms, etc.; also writing materials, such as parchment, writing paper, etc., as well as a newly invented pen-holder, wherein you can carry the ink for immediate use.

After having assumed control of the business left him by his father, he put forth such efforts as made the work a decided success. Of the works published we have spoken before, and it remains to be mentioned that, upon the success of the second and third large editions of the bible, Saur felt as though he owed something in return for the favors shown him. He accordingly published a religious monthly, distributing the same gratuitously for the furtherance of the gospel. This publication is believed to be the first of the kind on the continent. The *Pennsylvanische Berichte*, originated by his father, were continued by the younger Saur until 1777.

About all the material needed in the production of his books was made by Saur himself. He cast his own type, and the fact deserves special mention that these were the first cast on this continent. He was truly a pioneer of typefounding, and that the German as well as English type was of superior quality is attested to by a resolution, passed by the Pennsylvania convention, January 28, 1775, to favor home products:

WHEREAS, Type of great excellence has been manufactured at Germantown by an ingenious artist, it is recommended that this be used in preference to such as may be introduced hereafter.

Connected with Saur in this enterprise were Jacob Bay and Frederic Fleckenstein. After the demolishing of the business during the revolutionary war, typefounding was continued by Justus Fuchs, a former employé of Saur.

A paper mill was built by Saur in 1773 near the Wissahickon. Printing ink and lamp-black were manufactured

by him, as well as the presses needed by himself and others. The invention of the so-called Pennsylvania stoves, afterward improved by Benjamin Franklin, is ascribed to Saur. His medical preparations enjoyed a well-earned popularity for general excellence and undoubted purity.

As regards the position of Saur to the current events of the day, much information that might be derived from his paper is forever lost, since no copies of it are extant beyond 1762. The very period of time during which the feeling against England was generated until its open outbreak, and the events that terminated so fatally for Saur, are thus clouded in obscurity.

Saur was a rank abolitionist. He handled the advocates of slavery with ungloved hands. A slave-holder once advertised a runaway as being "barefoot, wearing a white jacket, old hat, old linen pantaloons," etc., offering a reward of twenty shillings for the return of the slave. Contrary to expectations, Saur inserted the advertisement, adding, however, the following sarcastic remarks:

It is to be wondered at that the above mentioned negro was so foolish as to go away barefoot and in old clothes; he should have taken new ones (if he had any). If people would do to their servants what is just and equal, remembering that they also have a Lord in heaven (Col. iv., 1), many a one would not think of running away. But the love of money is the root of all evil.

April 21, 1751, Christopher Saur was married to Miss Catherine Sharpneck, and nine children blessed their union. As a conscientious father he was concerned for the welfare of his children, and in company with others like-minded he took active steps in 1759 for the establishing of an academy and the instruction of the youth in the higher branches. The school was opened September, 1761, and to this day the Germantown Academy is in existence as an honored and respected institute of learning.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXI.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

WHILE a detailed description of the sixteen cuts of Durer's Apocalypse would especially interest some of the more studious readers of these notes, it would doubtless tax the patience and interest of the majority. Suffice it to say that in the Apocalypse Durer introduced a new epoch in the art of wood engraving; not that he did the engraving with his own hands, for he did as the rest of the old masters, who traced or drew their designs on the wood, and left the mechanical execution to the professional form-schneiders (wood engravers) to carry out his reproductive ideas, although it is asserted he sometimes did the cutting himself; but as nothing authentic is in existence supporting or confirming this assertion, we simply give the surmise on its own merits. Durer's skill in the management of light and shade was far more effective than coloring. He had the power of conveying his meaning with great precision, so that his designs were easily worked out or engraved, and the engraver was simply called upon to reproduce in fac simile his lines and effects as drawn, and this particular feature accounts in a great measure for his influence on the wood engraver's art. As to sentiment, he has given to the

world undoubted evidence of the principles that commanded his sympathy and support in the religious movement of the day. Through his intimacy with Perkheimer he was naturally drawn into the circle of humanists, of which Conrad Celts was the center; and as he found no relief from the fetters of the Church of Rome, his nature being so thoroughly religious that he found sympathy only with the reformers; therefore to this period of his relations with the humanists many of his mythological wood cuts must find a date. He furnished the illustrations for several of Celt's books, some of which, however, were not entirely to the liking of his employer. By degrees, however, and for some time, Durer seems to have been striving to curb his fancy, and studied the schools of nature and the antique of the Italian renaissance. At this period of his development Jacopo de Barbari's influence deserves more than passing notice. However, information respecting this man is very vague and incomplete. He was in all probability a Venetian by birth, and was known among the artists of Nuremberg as Jakob Walsh. He apparently resided in Nuremberg before 1500. Later we find him in the service of Philip, son of the Duke of Burgundy, and in 1510 he was painter to the Duchess Margurette, regent of the Netherlands. He was dead in 1516. In Venice he was known as the master of the caduceus. Soon after the production of his great map in 1500 he seems to have left the city forever.

Durer came in contact with him early, for he says that he found no one "who had described how to take the measure of the human form but a man called Jacobus, a native of Venice, a charming painter. He showed me a man and a woman taken by measure, so that at that time I would rather have seen what his meaning was than a new empire, for at that time I was young and had never heard of such things." To him Durer ascribes his first knowledge of proportion. To judge from his own words, however, Barbari's knowledge was by no means perfect.

Durer's high conception of art and nature impelled him to rely more upon himself than on the imitation of Barbari, thereby establishing an individuality in his works that cannot be mistaken for other than a Durer.

His treatments of animals as well as of the human form were careful studies of nature in detail. His engraving of "Adam and Eve" he inscribes "Albertus Durer Noricus faciebat." This cut shows him to be a master of his art, and this, in connection with many other of his works, exhibits his triumph over difficulties which we are little able to appreciate, and shows how entirely he relied upon his own ability, and established an individuality in his conception and execution.

The great aim of Durer during the last ten years of his life was the attainment of the highest and best. His character deepened with the passing of time, and his self-dependence and individuality deepened and displayed itself in his works.

The loss of his father and his own sickness had great influence on his nature and finer impulses.

There is a drawing in the British Museum, "The Head of the Dead Savior," crowned with thorns; the eyes closed and mouth open, with an expression of intense suffering,

which bears the inscription, "This I did in my illness," and the date of "1503." There is also a series of portraits very true to life, including one of his wife and one of Perkheimer, which date from this time, and which lead up to the various representations of the Apostles, in which Durer so much delighted.

These are proofs of the discoveries which he had made, "more than all other painters together," in their portrayal of the real and true. His copper-plate engravings and wood cuts early found their way into Italy, and met with high appreciation and admiration, except those of the Apocalypse, which illustrated subjects not at all pleasing to the Italian taste.

Before his residence in 1506 the commencement of his richest middle style had begun, for the wood cuts of his "Great Passion," though first published complete in 1511. Seven of the cuts seem to have been designed soon after the "Apocalypse."

The following cut (Fig. 34) is a reduced fac simile of one of the wood-cuts in Durer's "Great Passion":



FIG. 34.

The subject is "The Descent into Hell and the Liberation of the Ancestors." Among those liberated is Eve, shown on the cut on the extreme left side, with her back toward us, and Adam, who holds in his right hand an apple, symbolizing his fall, while with his left hand he holds to the cross, an emblem of his redemption. In front, Christ is assisting others to ascend from the pit, to the great dismay and displeasure of the demons whose realms are thus invaded. The date of this cut is 1510, and Durer's mark appears on the stone in front of Christ.

There are twelve drawings on green paper, dated 1504, in the Albertine collection, which doubtless served as studies for some of the published series; at least, they assist in fixing the date of all but two of this series of twenty wood cuts. When Durer went to Venice, in 1505, sixteen out of the twenty cuts of this series were finished.

According to Vasari the cause of Durer's visit to Venice was a suit against Marc Antonio Raimondi respecting these wood cuts. The only interdiction granted, however, by the Signoria was against the use of Durer's monogram; and the result was that on the later editions of the copies of Durer's "Little Passion," published by Marc Antonio, he left a plain tablet which he more frequently used than his own monogram.

This is another of the early examples of piratical publishing which has been so extensively practiced in all countries as the centuries have rolled along, and indeed the practice has not been lost sight of even at the present day, but is steadily on the increase, and with the additional roll of plagiarism is a very popular method of making a good exhibition of ability with would-be and impecunious publishers. This assertion will be freely indorsed by those who know facts as they exist.

Durer, in his letter to Perkheimer from Venice, says the Italians were hostile to him, but were given to copying his engravings and wood cuts, although they reviled his art and said he was not antique.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

BY WALTER L. KING.

"THE biggest first" is sometimes the way of putting it, and certainly in giving a descriptive article on the printing-offices of Buenos Ayres, the firm of Juan H. Kidd & Co. has good claim to priority, in excellence of workmanship as well as largeness of establishment. The building (San Martin 155) is a comparatively new structure, having been erected on the site of an old bank, some fifteen months ago, owing to the destruction by fire of their former premises, situated in calle Corrientes. The new premises are 69 feet wide by 210 long. A wide gallery, running along the four walls, serves as a workshop for the bookbinding, wire-stitching, eyeletting, perforating, and ruling part of the business. On account of the destruction of all their material, when the disastrous fire, above mentioned, took place, Messrs. Kidd, in order to gather in new material as quickly as possible, distributed their orders to various houses in the States and Europe. Thus we find the type—consisting of about 250 faces—coming from Johnson, of the Philadelphia Type Foundry—also ornamental dashes and rules, from Stevenson, Blake & Co., of London; and from V. & J. Figgins, also of England's capital. Cases, frames, and the various racks are procured jointly from Harrild, Ullmer, and Figgins, England, and MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia. Regarding machinery, we see a truly heterogeneous medley. Six Wharfedales and two two-color ditto, bear the name of W. Dawson & Sons, Otley, Yorkshire (one of each is "done up"); A. Lauzet and H. Voirin, Paris, each

supplies one lithographic machine; as also does Schmiers, Werner and Stein, of Leipsic. Krause, of this German city, has his name on three machines—gas-heat pressing and paper-cutting implements, also a smaller article, and C. Barre, E. Bavasse, and Brisset, all of Paris, supply respectively—the two first mentioned an upright presser each, the latter a small preparatory lithographic press. Hickok, of Philadelphia, supplies the ruling machines. The London printers' supplier, Harrild, has a goodly number of articles—two perforating (London Waterlow and Brussels Uytterlyst each supplies one of them), two large paper cutting, numbering, lead-cutting, shaving, eyeletting, binding, etc., machines. Miller & Richard and Bremner, of London, have there—the latter a wire-stitching affair, the former an assortment of brasses. New York Agent Kelly and Boston Golding are also represented by their useful articles. In treadle jobbers, we see placed in a row five "Arabs" (J. Wade, Halifax), and in the background two "Universals" (Goddington and Kingsley). The greater part of the machinery is driven by an eight horse-power horizontal steam engine. Señor Juan Kidd employs about one hundred persons, the ubiquitous boy being anything but unnoticeable. He studies the comfort of his workmen, which is saying a great deal, and occasionally gives his men a good outing in the country, defraying all expenses. As a general result, satisfaction and harmony are the prevalent dispositions, of all engaged. The wages of the compositors, numbering just over a dozen, range from \$60 to \$85 per calendar month. They are paid on the 15th and 30th regularly. Boys get from \$15 to \$30, and are engaged principally in distributing. Rulers are better paid than printers, although the contrary prevails in Europe. It is only for a time, however, that their small numbers will enable them to be so much better off than typographers. Lithographers cannot grumble at their pay. As a rule, they are nearly always busy, and have a goodly number of stones—over 150—of all sizes, to work upon.

In calle Pasco there is a printing-office at the present moment almost inactive for want of capital to proceed. The engine is one manufactured by Thomson, Stein & Co., and the other machinery comes from H. Ingle and Hughes & Kimber, all of England. Type, etc., is of native manufacture. At this place is turned out weekly the *Argentine Times*. What an unenviable reputation this establishment has among printers! Its career has been one of misfortune, debt, and difficulties. Anybody ignorant of the way in which the concern is managed readily obtains work there, but the money when due is not so readily obtained; to get your wages is like getting blood from a flint. Of course the runners of the business know nothing about printing, otherwise their men would be treated differently. Yet their paper commands respect for its fearlessness. At the risk of losing advertisements it will hit right and left—a distinguishing feature compared to the obsequiousness of other journals of a like class. In this paper's endeavor to prevent it being said of Buenos Ayres that "there are but two classes of people there—those who have been convicted, and those who ought to have been," it has spoken rather freely of a certain character, who has now an action pending for libel.

The printing-office of the brothers Mulhall is situated in calle Maipre. There is turned out daily the *Standard*. The paper is worked off on a "Reliance" (Fieldhouse, Elliott & Co., England) numbering press, driven by a four horse power horizontal; type and other articles from Sir Charles Reed's London establishment. About ten men are employed, who make on piece (leads not paid for) \$15 to \$18 weekly. No jobbing is done here, although plenty of business is to be done in that line.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ANTAGONISM OF PULPIT AND PRESS.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

IT is very much to be regretted that every now and again the pulpit, spurred on by false zeal, deems it a paramount duty to denounce the press. For the most part, its premises are unsound, and the deductions drawn from them necessarily so. It forgets or ignores the fact that the press preaches to a much larger congregation than it can by any possibility do—one outnumbering its own as tens of thousands do units—and that it sows broadcast the seeds of truth often scattered amid nearly empty benches. The press knows nothing of limitation or confining within walls. It is as much of a cosmopolite as the wind; has the entire earth for a cathedral, and gathers all that dwell thereon for hearers around its many pulpits. The sermon preached to the few is spread by the magic of its swiftness and accuracy before sixty millions of eyes this side of the Atlantic, and whirled over its waters in polyglot tongues, to be read, pondered, treasured wherever man dwells. The utterances of the pulpit are ephemeral as breath; those of the press lasting as time.

To analyze the reasons that cause the pulpit to antagonize and denounce the press is both a difficult and delicate undertaking. It instantly arouses prejudice, trenches upon the most loved and holy belief of our nature, and arouses dogma, prejudice and superstition into retaliation. The dearest, most cherished and savagely defended of our rights is religious freedom; the most bitter and bloody of all wars written upon the pages of history have been those in which the church was engaged; and the same feeling, tempered by the broader light and better civilization and education of the present, by the equalization of power and the ties of a more extended and binding universal brotherhood, sways the human heart today. Touch anything but that and man will reason with something of respectful attention; strike a blow at what he considers the inherent privilege of his spiritual essence, and he becomes part of a stampeded multitude, forgetful of the feelings of others, and regardless of law, human or divine, save that of utter destruction.

The great *bête noire* of the pulpit of today appears to be the publication of the so-called "Sunday" papers, and in their blissful ignorance the charge is made that their issuing requires one to labor upon a day holy and set apart for rest. The ridiculousness of such a statement needs no denial or explanation to any familiar with the subject. The charge lies not against those of Sunday, but the following day, save it may be in a very limited degree. Long before the

church-going bell is heard, long before the birds commence singing their matin songs, before winging their way to the pure, cool waters of the mountain brook to bend their little heads "to drink and then look up to pray," the compositor upon Sunday papers is dreaming of "fat takes," and the clatter of the press is stilled. As a rule midnight sees their tasks ended. So that objection falls to the ground, one of the most strongly urged arguments of the pulpit is refuted.

What next? The crying and selling of papers upon the streets. A nuisance certainly to the late sleepers, but scarcely a fair charge against newspaperdom. True, they have an indirect interest in it, but only as far and no farther than the farmer has in the growth of his crops and stock, and the merchant in the sailing of his vessel, and upon them both hinge the temporal success of the church, for the corner stone of prosperity of all things is gold or its representative. The party fairly to be put upon trial for the sale of papers upon the Sabbath is the public. Yet, we opine, any attempt to control their inclination in this regard will result as disastrously as that of the famed Mrs. Partington, who endeavored to sweep back the ocean waves with a broom!

Narrowed down to a few words the case stands thus: the public will have papers the same on the Sabbath as any other day, and any regulations as to how or when they are to be obtained is a matter of police regulation, and beyond the jurisdiction of pulpit or press. But, urges the former, much matter is published in them that tends to turn the mind aside from sober reflection and the high and holy destiny of the soul. The accusation is just as far as it applies to anything secular, and (save the day of publication) can be urged with almost equal force against the religious press. Their columns cater to "worldly" matters, and frequently contain "ads" questionable in character, and decidedly injurious in their tendency upon the body politic and the ethics of a sound morality. When the religious press removes this beam from its own eyes it will be time enough to magnify the mote in those of others into an alps of a mountain.

Freed from any restriction of sect or creed, papers must necessarily be conducted in the interests and to suit the tastes of all who patronize. In that lies their golden harvest. Yet Sunday papers are sought for almost solely on account of the news, not for "reading matter." Nine times out of ten the telegrams are the only portion glanced at. Then they are thrown aside. This is certain to be the case with business men, and that they will sit more patiently and listen more attentively to the sermon, and their minds be better prepared to drink in the great truths presented when at rest about the engrossing affairs of business, political, financial and warlike, goes without saying.

But women and children read and poison their minds. You cannot touch pitch without being defiled, and so on through the category. Granted, and we are not oblivious to the fact that all literature is not the highest and purest; but we do insist (and examination will sustain the assertion) the Sunday papers are more than ordinarily careful in their selections, and very much of their space is devoted to such reading as the most immaculate keeper of the Sabbath could

not but approve. In fact, very much of their columns are given to sermons and religion, not perhaps in sectarian or dogmatic theology, but in the broader and clearer development of the sublime teachings of the Master.

And this is also especially to be noticed in papers published on Monday, and we have yet to hear any outcry against the reproduction of the sermons uttered by eloquent, profound, sensational or aggressive lips upon the previous day. Yet the type in which they are given to the world had to be manipulated, and the presses upon which they were worked off had to be run (more or less) before the termination of the hours of the Sabbath.

But the young people will read the stories and poetry published in the Sunday issues? Very likely, and they might do infinitely worse, for they will find very much more of good than bad, are kept at home under supervision, direction, and should you permit them to read "anything and everything," during the week, how can you reasonably expect them to do otherwise when it has closed? From this standpoint—and we believe it a perfectly fair statement of the case—the responsibility is at least divided, and if newspapers are charged with all the sins of commission, parents must shoulder those of omission and bear their full share of any evil that may follow.

But we insist that the papers, against which the hue and cry is raised and anathemas thundered, have very few of the sins charged in the theological ledger against them to answer for. The literature generally published by them is sound, healthy and moral, such as will bring no blush to the cheek or tear to the eye. This is clearly for their interest, and publishers and editors are not fools enough to deliberately cut their own financial throats. Of course, there are some excepts as to the matter put in type. It could not be otherwise as humanity is constituted and society formed. Each strata will seek that which agrees with its tastes, inclinations and belief—at least the first named—and none other will satisfy the mental craving. Without harping upon the trite proverb that "to the pure all things are pure," even though its truth may be patent, it is much to be questioned if any one is rendered worse by reading Sunday or other papers. We refer to those worthy of the name, not the vilely sensational and sensationaly vile. The debasing effects of such upon the young mind we will not pause to discuss, much less deny, for in scarcely any case can a line be found where "the heart may give a useful lesson to the head." Yet these, though not published upon Sunday, can be read just the same upon that day as any other; their influence is more pernicious than all the Sunday papers in the land, and in striking at the lesser evil the pulpit neglects the greater one, wasting breath and accomplishing nothing.

But, cries out the pulpit, when smarting under the lash, "you newspaper men take great delight in ferreting out, and holding up to public scorn and indignation, any minister who happens to step aside from the steep and narrow road." "Delight" is not the proper term. Newspaper men take no especial pleasure in unearthing or recording the frailties of their fellows, but duty forces them to the task, and they have yet to learn that "the cloth" enjoys any privileged immunity, and that they should be shielded

from the mention of misdeeds and the punishment of crimes. On the contrary, they hold that you, gentlemen, reverend and learned, more than any other class deserve exposure and censure, for you profess to follow higher standards and live purer lives. And when a wolf steals into the fold in sheep's clothing, to devour the innocent lambs—when a serpent crawls into the nest, to sting to the death the virtue and honor of the sweet young doves, why should not the pulpit, jealous as it is of its fair fame, not be the first to aid the press, in its efforts at exposure, by stripping away the livery stolen from heaven to serve the devil in? With all respect to those whose lives are devoted to the work upon earth of the Master, we cannot but remember they are men. They have all the passions and faults of others, and as the press cheers, sustains and assists, it should also be free to condemn, and the pulpit should rejoice in the purification, not urge, almost demand the covering up.

Open hearted, pure souled, high in motive and clean in action, the pulpit never has, never will have, a better friend, a stronger champion than the press. If otherwise, it will find no more pronounced enemy—one that no diatribes of invective, words of condemnation, special pharisaical pleading will turn from duty due to the public, duty due to morality, religion and law.

And, in any event, the battle between these forces would be an unequal one, the press having every advantage in numbers, weapons, training, and—is the assertion egotistical?—in brains.

But the press courts not antagonism; has been the firmest, truest, most influential friend and patron of the pulpit; has opened its columns, far more than was for its pecuniary interest, without charge, and the most generous enthusiasm at all times and in all places; has given worldwide fame to its ministers and their sermons; has defended it when unjustly attacked; has lent the most patent aid to the erection of its temples and decoration of its altars; has given it the world for an audience chamber, and embalmed its words of high and holy import; has lifted it above the crest of mountains, and floated it with every weapon upon every sea; has whispered its precepts under the orange, magnolia, and perfumed vine of the southland, and held them before frozen eyes amid the eternal ice of the arctic; has told them, and with tenfold more than their original power, to starving, gasping wretches, held prisoners by an avalanche of earth in deep coal mines, and adventurous spirits perishing from the rarity of the atmosphere far up among the clouds. If there is any one thing possessed of omnipresence, of omniscience in this world, it is the press, the term being used in a generative sense.

This being unquestioned, as it is unquestionable, any attack upon the press by the pulpit must result in a Waterloo for the latter. No man, or combination of men, ever yet challenged the press (as a body) to combat without being routed, horse, foot and dragoons. But why should there be antagonistic feeling between them? Is there any just or reasonable ground for such a state of feeling? Are their interests not the same? Should they not stand upon the same broad ground of "the greatest

good to the greatest number?" If there has been, if there is any coldness or bitterness between them the press did not cast the first stone. It can live without the pulpit, but that cannot live without the press, or, surviving, would be a nerveless skeleton, and the efforts for good be feeble, exhaustive and next to futile.

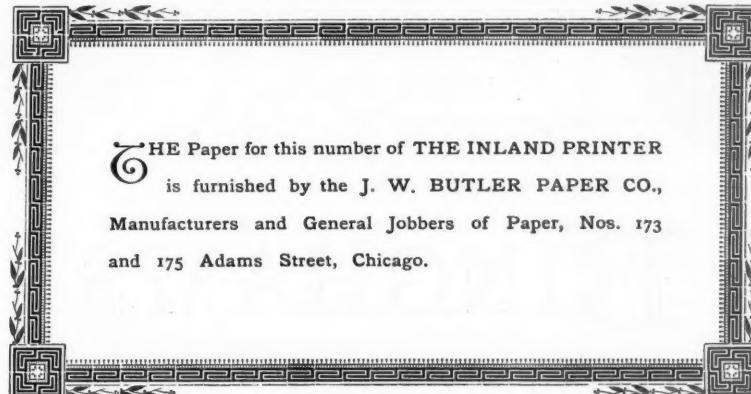
Acting together, traveling hand in hand, they can conquer the world. Divided, the power of each would be seriously lessened. Let the pulpit remember, with Poor Richard (a printer without reproach), that "there never was a good war or a bad peace;" let the press remember that "words are the daughters of earth, and deeds are the sons of heaven," and each so act together, and for each other, as to win the applause of earth and receive the eternal benediction.

PUNCTUATION.

When was punctuation first invented? or, rather, when was it first adopted? No absolute date can be given, but it is certain that printing had been several years in existence before any regular system of punctuation came into use. A straight stroke passing obliquely through the line generally indicated a pause, and a full-point closed a paragraph. A colon was occasionally introduced, and the "Lactantius," printed at Subiaco in 1465 (the first book printed in Italy), has a full-point, colon and note of interrogation. Improvements by one printer were not, however, directly followed by others, and it was not until about the year 1470 that we approached to our present day mode of punctuation. The first book printed in France—the "Liber Epistolarum" of Gasparinus Barzizius, produced by three Germans, Crantz, Gering and Freiburger—contains the full-point, semicolon, comma, parenthesis, note of interrogation and note of exclamation. In it the semicolon appears to have more force than the full-point, for while it is often reversed indiscriminately, with the full-point in the middle or at the end of a sentence, it is alone used at the end of a chapter, or of a heading to a chapter, and then turned as we use it now. The colon in this book is absent.—*London Printers' Register*.

PROGRESS IN THE REPRODUCTIVE ARTS.

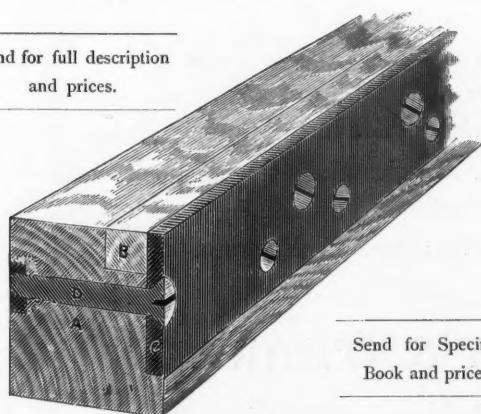
The reproductive arts, such as photo-engraving, photo-etching, and the various kinds of process work, have made rapid advance in this country within a few years, and have placed fine artistic productions within the reach of the poor. A producer of this work says that he has a list of over one hundred reproductions that can be sold and framed for \$1 each, the greatest artistic works being thus brought within the reach of the poor. Wood engraving is superseded by process work to a great extent. The finest works are copied exactly, and the copies sold at much less than the originals. The men engaged in this business profess to be able to compete with foreigners in quality, and sometimes in price. One firm writes to the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor that it has several processes of its own, each adapted to a peculiar class of work, also a process for producing chemical fac similes of autographs, plans, drawings, etc., and a photolithographic process largely used in the reproduction of line illustrations, documents, books, maps, architects' drawings, and scientific plates. Another firm writes that "we take the place of line engraving, and we can give better general satisfaction to painters, who desire to have their work reproduced, than is afforded by hand engraving, and can do it at fifty per cent less prices. We can successfully compete with foreign producers and are exporting our work. We show the artists' drawing or painting exactly, bringing all things artistic before the million." Art photographs are another means of placing cheap reproductions before the people. "Etchings that cost \$100 can be reproduced in photographic form for fifteen cents. By black and white reproductions we often present the action in an artist's picture better than his painting," writes a man who is engaged in this work. Our art photographs can be sold cheaper than the Germans sell theirs, and they do the best work in Europe.—*The Paper World*.



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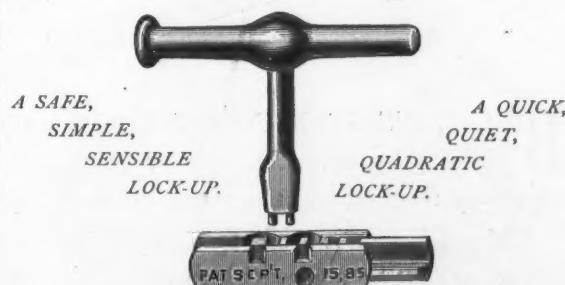


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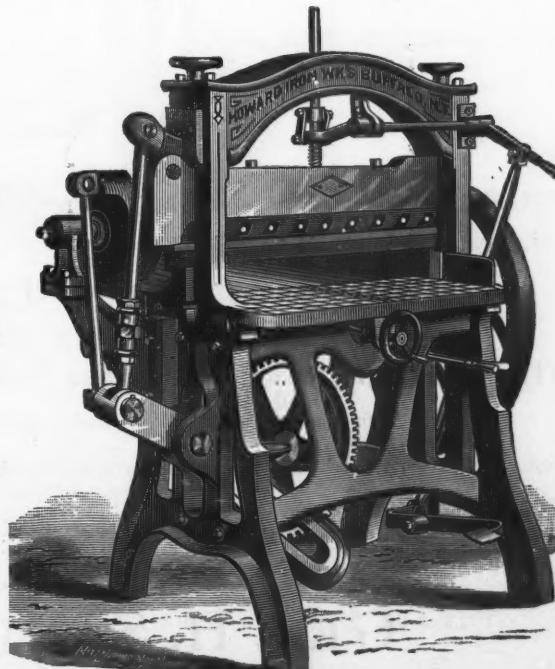
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—AND—
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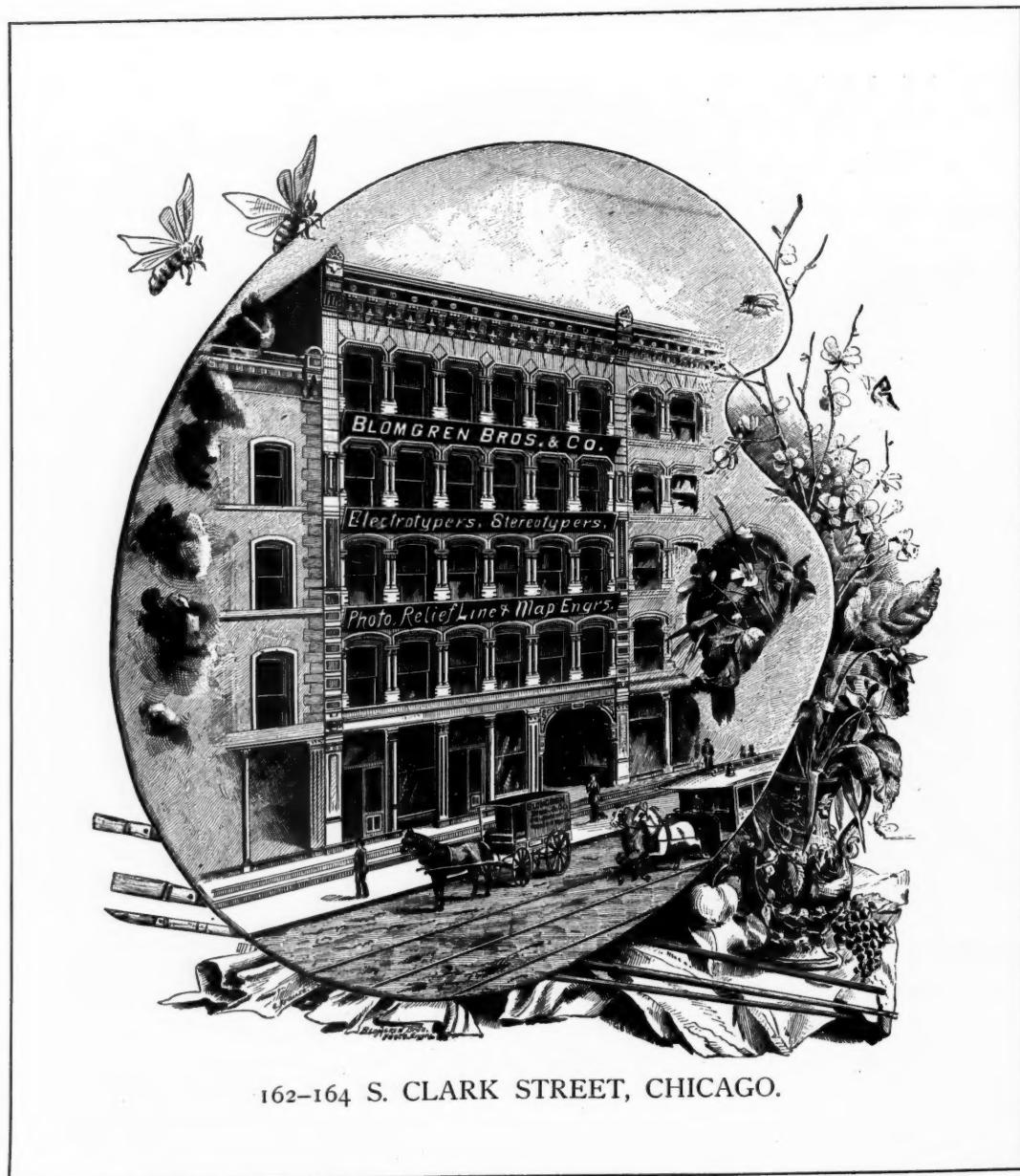


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Manufacturers and Dealers in

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Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

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ROLLER COMPOSITION.

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JOB OFFICE
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OUR
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NEWSPAPER **TYPE** Cast from the
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—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

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**CASES, CABINETS, STANDS,
GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,**

ETC.

CHICAGO
BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154
Monroe St.

[From THE CHICAGO MAIL, Jan. 18, 1886.]

THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TYPESETTING TOURNAMENT.

The national typesetting tournament came to an end last evening, with W. C. Barnes, of the New York *World*, 1,420 ems in the lead of his rival, McCANN, of the New York *Herald*. On Saturday it was considered almost a sure thing that Joseph M. Hudson, of the *Mail*, would capture third prize, but by a wonderful burst of speed in the evening, Levy placed himself in the lead, and Hudson was unable to overcome the difference, though he made a heroic effort in last evening's work, and gained 225 ems on his opponent, leaving Levy only 10 1/4 ems as a winning margin. The net score for the entire week is: Barnes, 39,225 1/2; McCann, 37,805 1/2; Levy, 34,015; Hudson, 33,913 1/2; Monheimer, 33,346 1/4; Creevy, 33,273 1/2; DeJarnett, 31,362 1/2. A banquet was given to the New York men at the National hotel after the finish last night. The company comprised the contestants and prominent printers.

At the close of the tournament the contestants sent to the *Mail* the following handsome acknowledgment for the type they had used, which is also a very handsome compliment to Messrs. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, by whom the type was manufactured:

Chicago, January 18, 1886.

TO THE HATTON-SNOWDEN CO., Publishers, Chicago Mail:

We take pleasure in making this acknowledgment for the use of the splendid type loaned by you for the national typographical championship contest, in which we have been participants and which has just closed. For rapid and satisfactory work perfect type is indispensable, and this furnished by you is as near perfection as any we have ever set. It is finely finished, adjusts with perfect accuracy, and is very easy to handle. With its clean and clear-cut face we can readily see why THE MAIL always presents such a handsome typographical appearance.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. BARNES, New York *World*.
JOSEPH W. McCANN, New York *Herald*.
THOMAS C. LEVY, Evening *Journal*.
J. M. HUDSON, The *Mail*.
WILLIAM J. CREEVY, The *Inter Ocean*.
LEO MONHEIMER, Daily *News*.
CLINTON W. DEJARNETT, Tribune.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,

Manufacturers of Superior COPPER-MIXED Type.

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

The attention of Printers is directed to the following specialties, which HAVE NO RIVAL and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)



The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2 1/2 by 6 inches, - - \$2.50.

Price, for light work, 2 1/2 inches square, 1.50.

"THEY ARE APPROVED OF."—I have had repeated orders for the Elm City Bronzers, so take it for granted they are approved of. Send me forty more.—Thomas Hailing, Oxford Printing Works, Cheltenham, England, April 11, 1885.

ELM CITY COUNTING MACHINE.



Saves both stock and time. Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Counting 100,000, \$10.00
" 10,000, 8.00

ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.

It is so made that a full sheet of card board may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.



Manufactured by G. D. R. HUBBARD, New Haven, Conn.

Old Style Gordon

—MANUFACTURED BY—

Shniedewend & Lee Co.
303-305 DEARBORN ST.,
CHICAGO.

This popular press is without exception the best press for the money ever made. They are substantially built and handsomely finished; very simple, light running and fast. We manufacture three sizes at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

	Size Inside Chase.	Without Throw off	With Throw off	Boxing
Eighth Medium,	7 x 11	\$150	\$175	\$5
Quarter Medium,	10 x 15	250	275	6
Half Medium, -	13 x 19	360	385	8

Steam Fixtures, \$15. Fountain, Eighth Medium, \$25; Quarter Medium, \$27.50; Half Medium, \$30. Overhead Steam Fixtures, \$16 to \$30. Three Chases, Wrenches, Roller Mold, Brayer and two sets of Roller Stocks, will be furnished with each press.

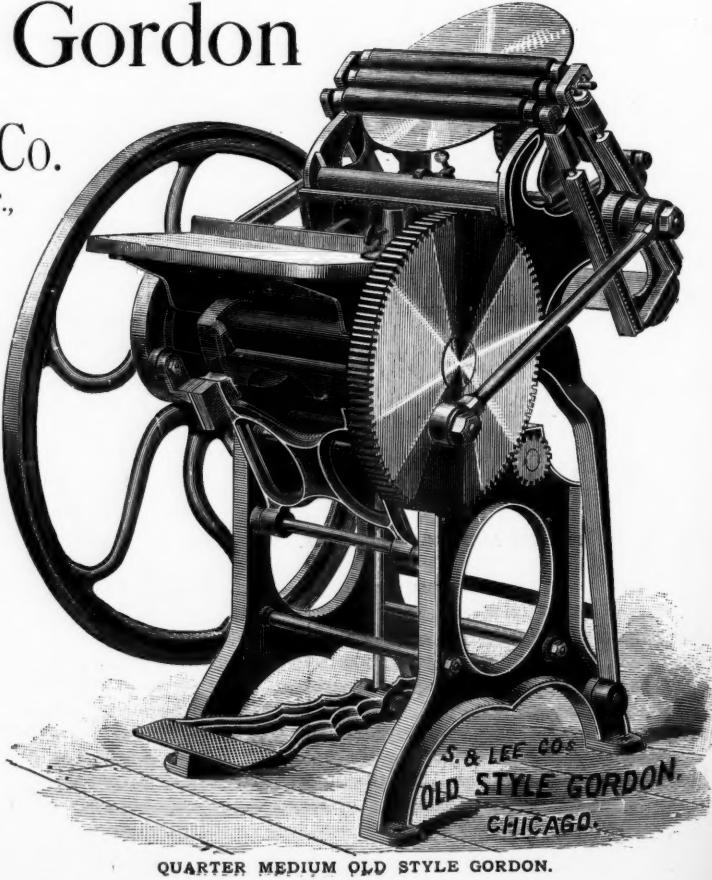
CAUTION.—Be sure to get the "S. & Lee Co's Old Style Gordon," and take no other.

For all particulars and terms, address or call on

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

303-305 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



QUARTER MEDIUM OLD STYLE GORDON.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

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WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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The Inland Printer will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news, pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

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WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street, Chicago.
H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
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L. GRAHAM & SON, 99 Gravier street, New Orleans.
J. G. MENGE & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1886.

STEPS have recently been taken in St. Louis to organize a society in that city similar to the Typothetae of New York. Thirty-nine firms have already given their indorsement to the scheme.

M R. JOHN F. SMITH, a member of the well-known typefoundry firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, of Philadelphia, recently presented \$40,000 to be distributed among eight of the principal hospitals of that city, in each of which a free bed is to be established under the name of the "Mrs. John F. Smith Bed." Mrs. Smith died only a short time ago, and her husband adopts this most commendable method, among other designs of a charitable nature which he contemplates for perpetuating her memory. All honor to his action.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

THE recent movement for the reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight, especially in the printing trade, must, we think, have convinced its most sanguine advocates that its adoption, under existing circumstances, is inexpedient if not impracticable. While we sympathize with every legitimate demand for the elevation of labor, we recognize the important fact that all such efforts must be feasible and based on and supported by united action before success can crown their claims. So long as labor's ranks are divided, so long as such demands are coupled with provisos which render these concessions impossible, so long will failure be assured. When a law or demand is made universal in its application, and organized labor speaks as a unit; when no undue advantage is claimed or allowed; when a "fair field and no exemption" is the motto, the eight-hour movement will prove successful, not before. It is the sheerest nonsense to expect that, in this age of excessive competition, one city or state can lessen the hours of productive industry (either by manual or mechanical agencies) twenty per cent, and successfully hold its own with manufacturing centers where ten instead of eight hours' labor is the rule. Common sense and experience alike say no. How, for example, could an employer in Chicago successfully compete in an estimate for presswork, based on the eight-hour system, when St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and even Omaha, employed their machinery and pressmen ten hours, and at a lower rate of wages, too, than prevails in our midst? Business is bloodless; it knows no friendship; it takes no stock in maudlin sentimentality; it deals, and deals remorselessly, with existing facts, and its sympathy is invariably with the lowest reliable estimate, whether the order comes from a "misfit" garment store or the wealthiest corporation in the land. For example, two clipper ships, exact counterparts, await cargoes in the port of Liverpool, the one flying the American, the other the British flag. An American consignor realizes he can land a cargo in New York at lower rates by the vessel which carries the British ensign than by the one representing his country's flag, all things being equal, no matter whether these lower rates are secured by lower wages paid to the seamen, or by lower rates of interest on the capital invested, what is the result? Patriotism is tucked away in his pocketbook; the British vessel, with its cheaper freight rate, secures the cargo, while the American clipper lies idle at her dock. This statement may not be palatable, but it is true, and truth can discount both buncombe and fiction.

There are two special features connected with the eight-hour movement, which seem in a great measure to have been overlooked. The first is, that to secure its universal recognition and enforcement by legal enactment, it must be sanctioned by every state legislature in the country, because the national congress has no jurisdiction over services rendered outside of a national establishment. *State sovereignty* interposes a veto, which declares "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther;" and while the initiative must be taken at our manufacturing centers, other states must follow their example, or the removal of plant

employed in manufactures to more favorable locations is simply a question of time. Let us illustrate our position : A murder may be committed within twenty feet of an ideal state boundary. If committed in Wisconsin, a life incarceration at Waupun follows conviction ; if in Illinois, death by hanging may be the verdict, though in either case interference by the federal authority is inadmissible, and those who insist that congress should pass a universal eight-hour law should keep this important truth in mind.

Another fact is, that where its enforcement depends on the voluntary action of employés, the same principle must be virtually carried out, and until our international and national organizations put forth the fiat that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and have the power to enforce it, irrespective of location, all local, straggling efforts in this direction are simply a waste of time. It is true, there are certain employments, such as the building trades, which possess a quasi-independence, but when the operation is applied to manufacturing establishments, the enhancement of whose productions is simply measured by the cost of transportation, it neither requires a prophet nor the son of a prophet to see that competition under such disadvantages is an utter impossibility.

We believe that the hours of labor may be advantageously reduced, under a universally recognized system, but it will not be accomplished by robbing Peter to pay Paul.

PAY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE letter of our Lexington correspondent, which appears in the present issue, whose name we refrain from giving for his own sake, seems to indicate that he is not as well posted as he should be on the subject upon which he writes, and is evidently unacquainted with the fact that compensation for composition performed under the piece system, is based on a recognition of the very remuneration, the adoption of which he advocates. We can sympathize with him to the fullest extent, while "firing in" a case of long primer, after having worked all night, and cursing the fates because it wasn't agate, nonpareil or minion, especially if he expected to set it out again, as we have been there ourselves ; yet it would be well for him to remember that if the five cents per thousand ems he asks for distribution had been granted, the amount of his composition bill would undoubtedly have shown a corresponding reduction.

All remuneration on or by the piece system is based on an approximation, at least, of ten hours as a standard day's work. Now, keeping this important fact in view, let us see how far our statement is corroborated by the schedule of wages ruling in Portland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Toronto, representatives respectively of the highest, the medium, and the lowest rates paid for composition on morning papers. In the first named we find the scale to be fifty cents per thousand ems, and \$21.00 per week for weekly job hands. Allowing three hours for distribution, and seven hours for composition, and basing our computation on an average of 1,250 ems per hour, certainly not an unreasonable one, we arrive at the following results : 8,750 ems, gives \$4.37½ per day, or \$26.25 per week of six

days, leaving a balance of \$5.25 in favor of the piece hand, which allows ten cents instead of five for every thousand ems distributed. In St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, where the uniform price of forty cents is paid for morning paper work, and \$18.00 to job hands, the results on the same basis would be \$3.50 per day, or \$21.00 per week. In Toronto, where the compensation is respectively 30 cents and \$11.00, we have a weekly total of \$15.75, a balance of \$4.75 in favor of the compositor, a difference of more than twenty-five per cent over the day or job hand.

Of course these are only random illustrations. It will be noticed also that the estimates made are independent of any bonuses received, the addition of which would materially enhance the total wages of the newspaper compositor. They are also based on six instead of seven days' labor for the sake of comparison, but take them all in all, we think they are sufficient to convince our suggestor that he will be very apt to run against a snag, if he persists in carrying out his programme.

ROOM FOR REFORM.

A FEW months ago, we took occasion to refer in no complimentary terms to the lithographic abortions with which the cities of the country were littered, representing the grotesque, the ridiculous, the nude and the vulgar, the display of which was calculated to still further debase public taste and corrupt public morals, and protested against the prostitution of the art of printing for any such purpose. Bestial in their appeals, demoralizing in their effects, beneath contempt in their merits, it is difficult to decide which is their most execrable feature—their conception or execution. Ill-shapen, half-naked females, with the airs of wantons, and demented dudes, with faces of apes in postures and practices unseen out of bedlam, greet child and woman on every street corner, and lead to the inevitable conclusion that if the character of the entertainments is half as outrageous or immoral as the printed posters would lead us to believe, they should be suppressed by the iron hand of the law. So intolerable has this nuisance become, that the press and pulpit, to their honor be it said, have begun to wage an active warfare against its continuance, and, as we trust they will not weary in well-doing, look for the happiest results therefrom. Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ontario, in referring to the outrage, used the following language, which we believe will be indorsed by every parent in the land :

How shall our young people possess the spirit of sanctification and be kept clean from bad thoughts in their minds, if wicked men, coming from another country, are permitted to besmear the walls and fences of the city with the most hideous obscenities ? No one, not even the most holy and God-fearing among us, could possibly preserve cleanliness of soul or shut out bad thoughts and filthy misgivings in presence of those colored representations, obscene and loathsome in the last degree. They are the worst I have ever seen. They would be a disgrace to Sodom and Gomorrah. Why is the female thus persistently selected for such representation ? Paganism did, indeed, reduce woman to the condition of beastliness, but the Catholic Church, after centuries of teaching and legislation, had changed man's ideas respecting the female character and the honor due to it. The manifest tendency of theatrical exhibitions such as "Clio" is to degrade the female sex and

bring them back to pagan abomination of domestic and social life. Why is religious Canada so exceedingly tolerant of outrage so unchristian and so degrading?

Almost on a par with the above mentioned evil, are the idiotic characters and vile pictorial features now produced in the daily press. These pictures distort, belittle, belie and falsify the original in a most hopeless manner. Made without art, they are published without conscience. The cut-throat, the divine and the pugilist are alike honored by having their likenesses (?) printed in parallel columns, with the possibility that they will again appear in different rôles, and under different signatures in a future issue. To prove that this is not a random assertion, we may mention that a short time ago, a cut which happened to bear a tolerably fair resemblance to a distinguished congressman of Philadelphia was used by a journal of that city as a picture of a felon condemned to death on the scaffold? The periodical, either daily or weekly, that depends on such pictures for its welfare is poor indeed, and can hardly take so much pride in itself as a burro can. If a false or malicious statement can be reached by the law of libel, why should its operations not be extended to reach the publisher of a villainous caricature, the effects of which may be equally disastrous and far reaching?

Yet another intolerable nuisance which the press is now inflicting on the public, which should be abated, and which may truthfully be claimed as the concomitant of the caricatures referred to, is the labored efforts of the would-be-considered professional punster — whose advent is of comparatively recent date, and whose reign, let us trust, will be of short duration — which crowd the columns even of our most pretentious journals, to the exclusion of legitimate and interesting news. We can appreciate the smile at the flashes of wit embodied in the sayings of a Ward, a Harte or a Twain, but the driveling idiocy which appears from day to day, and which passes muster under the guise of American *humor*, pays a poor compliment to the intelligence or taste of the American people. Depending as a rule on vulgar slang, a grammatical, arithmetical or historical blunder, a catch word or mispronunciation, for effect, the zest with which they are received if accepted as a criterion of our intellectual stamina, would convince the outside world that we are the most silly, boorish, uneducated class of people to be found in a civilized community. Surely, surely, here, as elsewhere, there is room for reform.

PRINTING-OFFICE INSURANCE.

THE old adage "Give a dog a bad name, and he is sure to keep it," is well exemplified in the reluctance manifested by the insurance companies to accept a printing-office risk under any circumstances, and the exorbitant premiums demanded whenever such risk is assumed. We know that this line of policy has been justified under the specious plea that "burnt children dread the fire," yet in a majority of instances it is both unwarranted and unjust, because a senseless clamor, instead of intelligent discrimination is allowed to control their judgment. The fact that in the past over zealous companies, under a system of mal-competition, anxious to do business under any circumstances and regardless of any consequences, have accepted

risks — which the exercise of common sense would have peremptorily refused — and have subsequently paid the penalty for such temerity, furnishes no valid reason why all printing establishments should be placed in the same category and the innocent be compelled to suffer with the guilty. It does not follow that because certain composing or pressrooms are kept like hog pens, without regard to cleanliness, order or safety, that the same rule adopted toward them should apply to establishments where order is recognized as nature's first law; in which nothing of a combustible character is allowed to accumulate or lay around loose, and where every precaution against fire is taken that prudence and safety dictates. In the one instance, an insurance policy furnishes a premium on carelessness, often on rascality; on the other, a business security of which every honest man should avail himself.

We are aware of the perishable character of the material involved; the risk of pieing incurred, and the almost impossibility of removing the presses in case of a conflagration, is often used to justify the course pursued. Yet the same argument can be more effectively employed in a score of lines of other business, where stationary machinery is used, and where the material insured is of an equally destructible character, where no such discrimination is made. An ounce of prevention, however, is worth a pound of cure, and with the exercise of a little common sense, care and precaution, such as is now generally observed, there is no more danger from fire in a well-arranged printing-office than in any other business establishment. In fact, neglect of such precautions, or criminal carelessness, to use no harsher terms, have been in the main responsible for losses incurred in the past; and if agents would exercise a little more discretion in their discrimination; pay more attention to surroundings and internal arrangements, and less to the bugbear that such and such a policy is a printing-office policy, they would confer an act of justice on many who are now compelled to bear the onus and the odium which rightfully belongs to others' shoulders. If the guilty were alone the sufferers, we should have no objection to offer, as those who sow to the wind should reap the whirlwind, but we protest against the continuance of the senseless prejudice and unjust discrimination which at present controls the transactions of our insurance companies in providing safeguards against a destruction of property which printers, no less than other business men, cannot afford to ignore.

A NOTEWORTHY example of the success of a journeyman printer is to be found in the career of John C. Reid, the managing editor of the *New York Times*. Reid, who, we believe, is a Scotchman, arrived in this country about twenty years ago and began work in the composing room of the newspaper of which he is now the editorial manager. He is one of the most reliable and best informed journalists of the metropolis.—*Printer's Register*.

There are a few inaccuracies in the above, friend Menamin. John was a compositor on the *Chicago Tribune* twenty-five years ago, and, if we are not mistaken, is to the manor born; at least, we cannot remember that he had either a *burr* or a *brogue*.

OUR COMPETITIVE SPECIMENS.

OUR New York correspondent, "F. R.," is entirely in error in supposing "THE INLAND PRINTER has undergone a change since the first volume, when under 'Hints to Apprentices' the way to execute rule work was described and that work commended." But THE INLAND PRINTER believes there are *two* sides to this question, and so believing has expressed the desire that *some* of the contributors to its competitive designs would leave the beaten path, and send a specimen of typography that would prove of material benefit to a number of its country subscribers, who have *not* the advantage of possessing the "most improved" mitering and curving machines. We should like to show our correspondent, were it practicable, a fraction of the communications received begging us to call the attention of the more favored to this fact, and we admit there is a good deal of force in their arguments. Many of the specimens presented have been masterpieces in design and execution, but that is certainly no reason why rule should *invariably* be preferred to type or border, or why the latter should be discarded altogether. The fact that Maria Parloa's recipe for making a pound of fruitcake, may prove interesting to one class of readers, does not furnish an argument why directions how to make a toothsome loaf of bread should not be equally acceptable to another class. Frosted cake is well enough in its place, but a slice of good bread and butter will often prove more acceptable.

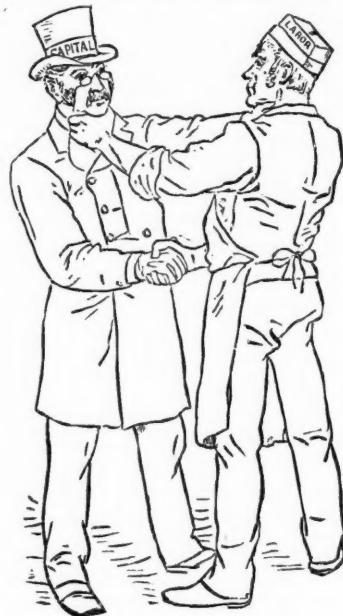
THE Baltimore *Daily News* states that George W. Childs, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* can be the next president of the United States, if he will accept the nomination for the same. Few men have a warmer place in the hearts of printers in particular, and of citizens of the United States in general, than the gentleman named; and if the prediction should prove to be correct THE INLAND PRINTER will be alike proud and pleased to announce the fact.

PAPER-WINDING APPARATUS.

An improved apparatus for winding and rewinding paper is intended to provide a simple and durable machine for winding a web of paper, cloth, or other material upon a core or reel as it is delivered from usual calender or finishing rolls, and to afterward rewind the web back upon the reel from which it was taken prior to entering the calender or finishing machine, such winding and rewinding being done without necessitating the removal or change of location of the winding mechanism, as has previously been required.

The mechanism for alternately rotating the cores or reels to wind paper or other material in the form of a web from one to the other core or reel, as may be desired, contains two parallel shafts, each provided with clutches to engage and rotate either of two cores or reels placed parallel each to the other, and with their shafts in line with the axes of the shafts. Each core or reel shaft has upon it a toothed gear, and between the shafts is located a tipping driving-shaft having upon it a toothed gear, so that the gear, by the movement of the tipping shaft, may be made to engage the gear of either shaft to positively turn it and the core or reel clutched to it, according to which core or reel is to receive the material. The driving-shaft has on it a belt-pulley. Each core or reel shaft has on it a drum which is embraced by a clamp, each drum and clamp combined constituting a friction device by which to retard the rotation of the core or reel from which the web is being taken.—*Paper Trade Journal*.

THE RELATIONS OF CAPITAL TO LABOR.



AS IT TOO FREQUENTLY IS.



AS IT SHOULD BE.

A BERLIN papermaker's engineer has invented a new process for the production of watermarked papers by such means that the water lines are produced *after* the paper has been printed or calendered. The design or device to be produced is drawn on thin paper and pasted on to cardboard, say of one inch in thickness. The design or device is then cut out and pasted on to a stout cardboard and covered with a thin sheet of paper. If, then, the plate or relief thus produced is passed through a calender, together with the paper to be marked, the desired effect will be produced. The relief or plate may be used a great number of times.

THE "WAR SPECIAL."

I'm a weary and despondent
London Special Correspondent,
But protest I am not fond on't,
And would gladly get away
From this fighting, marching, running,
Slashing, bayoneting, gunning,
Freezing, shivering, and sunning,
Going forward night and day.

Be the weather dry or sloppy,
Balmy breeze, or keen and choppy,
I must manufacture "copy,"
And for bullets be a mark;
Must reflect as in a mirror
Every tale of mirth or terror,
And must never make an error
In the daylight or the dark.

I must master every "lingo,"
Known 'twixt Pekin and Domingo;
Write of places which, by Jingo!
No one dreamed about before.
I must sleep, the earth my pillow,
Under oak, or elm, or willow,
Or on decks, where oft the billow
Breaks my slumbers with its roar.

Often risking sword or bullet
To get soup, or fish, or pullet,
Or with nothing in my gullet,
Must with scribbling note-book stand,
And still picturesquely gush on,
Whether Servian, Turk, or Russian
May retreat or madly rush on,
For the journal in the Strand.

—Funny Folks.

THE "GUTENBERG" TYPESETTER.

The last issue of *The Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, of London, contains the following:

"A new composing machine, called the 'Gutenberg Typesetter,' is the invention of a German engineer, Herr Fischer. It is different from other machines in being a kind of case in which the type is, to a certain extent, brought to the worker, so that it is in fact an improved case, with mechanical action. The letters are ranged one over the other in perpendicular pipes, the arrangement being nearly the same as in the ordinary case. The principle of the machine—the rapid and easy bringing of the type before the compositor—may be realized in three different ways. In the first, in each type-rail is a slide horizontally moving backward and forward; the slide has a plate or shield on its foremost end, with an indication of the letters contained in the type-holders, while a driver in the other end causes the lowest type to project one-half of its length out of the column. Every time a type is taken out (by the fingers) this driver returns to its place as the pressure is taken off the shield, and another type is driven into position to be seized by the compositor. An india-rubber strip prevents the letter from being thrown out altogether.

"Another device for feeding the type consists in two rotary levers fastened to each letter-rail, so arranged that when the top of one lever is pressed by seizing the type, the other lever pushes the type forward with its top. A third device is purely mechanical and automatic; the rails have an oscillatory motion, by means of rods and eccentrics on a driving shaft. The drivers push forward all equal type where not already advanced; in the latter case they move to and fro in the empty space between the sole of the type-holder and second lowest letter without any action. As the type has always the nick in the same direction, the compositor has simply to put the type in the composing stick. The new machine, or 'automatic case,' has been constructed

more for the purpose of increasing the power of the compositor than for doing away with him. In fact, intellectual work is so intimately connected with typesetting that machine labor must always play a subordinate part.

"The distributing machine is very ingeniously constructed. It works automatically and simultaneously at eight different places. The matter for distribution is taken up by a small apparatus and placed in long metal pipes. The quads are first taken out, and then the pipes are placed on the distributing machine. The under part then begins to rotate. As said before, all of the nicks are in the same direction, and while the empty pipes below are revolving rapidly, movable feeders take rapid hold of the nicks from the end of the distributing pipes. Of these nicks each letter has from two to eight in various order. When two feeders fit into two nicks the right letter is found, and it falls out and drops into the pipe. When the pipe is full the machine gives notice by stopping. This principle is the same as that adopted in the Chubb safe-lock. The letters are passed twice through the machine; the first time all types of the same thickness are sorted together.

"As much as 6,000 ems per hour have been set by the apparatus, but the average is placed at 3,700. These are, however, German figures, and the average work of a German compositor is 1,800 ems. The composing apparatus costs from 600 to 700 marks (£30 to £35); the distributing machine, for three or four type-machines, 3,500 marks. The general opinion seems to be that the construction of the machines is based on sound ideas, and that they will prove of great practical utility."

ACCIDENTAL DUTCH.

Quick wit and resource are needed by a successful editor as well as by the politician and the man who "keeps a hotel." Sir Richard Phillips showed himself a man of expedience by the droll way that he once extricated himself from a tight place.

In his youth Sir Richard edited and published a paper at Leicester, called the *Herald*. One day an article appeared in it headed "Dutch Mail," and added to it was an announcement that it had arrived too late for translation, and so had been set up and printed in the original.

This wondrous article drove half of England crazy, and for years the best Dutch scholars squabbled and pored over it without being able to arrive at any idea of what it meant. This famous "Dutch Mail" was in reality merely a column of "pi." The story Sir Richard tells of the particular "pi" he had a whole hand in is this:

"One evening, before one of our publications, my men and a boy overturned two or three columns of the paper in type. We had to get ready in some way for the coaches, which, at 4 o'clock in the morning, required four or five hundred papers. After every exertion we were short nearly a column; but there stood on the galley a tempting column of 'pi.' It suddenly struck me that this might be thought Dutch. I made up the column, overcame the scruples of the foreman, and so away the country edition went, with its philological puzzle, to worry the honest agricultural reader's head. There was plenty of time to set up a column of plain English for the local edition."

Sir Richard tells of one man whom he met in Nottingham, who for thirty-four years preserved a copy of the Leicester *Herald*, hoping that some day the letter would be explained.—*Exchange*.

HOW TO MAKE COLORED INKS.

An exchange gives the following valuable information to printers desiring to make their own inks. It will do to keep:

To produce fine qualities of printing inks by mixing fine dry colors with varnish, special attention should be paid to the following points, given in a text book on the subject: 1. No more should be mixed at a time than will be required for the job in hand. 2. Colored inks should be mixed upon a slate or marble slab by means of the muller, and never upon an iron or other metallic table. The table, before mixing, should be thoroughly clean and perfectly free from the slightest soil or trace of other inks. 3. For working colored inks the roller should not be too hard, and should possess a biting, elastic face. When change of color is required, it should be cleaned with turpentine, and a moist

sponge passed over the face, allowing a few minutes for the roller to dry before resuming its use. For bronze printing, the roller should have a firm face, or the tenacity of the preparation may destroy it, yet it must have sufficient elasticity to deposit the preparation freely and cleanly on the type. 4. Various shades may be produced by observing the following directions: Bright pink ink, use carmine or crimson lake. Deep scarlet, to carmine add a little deep vermillion. Bright red, to pale vermillion add carmine. Deep lilac, to cobalt blue add a little carmine. Pale lilac, to carmine add a little cobalt blue. Bright pale blue, cobalt. Deep bronze blue, Chinese. Green, to pale chrome add Chinese blue; any shade can be obtained by increasing or diminishing either color. Emerald green, mix pale chrome with a little Chinese blue, then add the emerald until the tint is satisfactory. Amber, to pale chrome add a little carmine. Deep brown, burnt umber, with a little scarlet lake. Pale brown, burnt sienna; a rich shade is made by adding a little lake as above. From the same work we extract the following: How to multiply colors. A printer who has on hand a stock of yellow, carmine, blue and black inks, may produce other colors and shades by intermixing as follows: Yellow and carmine, mixed, will give vermillion, carmine and blue, purple; blue and black, deep blue; carmine, yellow and black, brown; yellow and blue, green; yellow and black, bronze green; yellow, blue and black, deep green. Lighter shades may be obtained by adding proper proportions of white ink. To make a good ground tint: Three pounds of magnesia ground up in half a gallon of plate oil forms a transparent mass from which, by the addition of such positive colors as black, vermillion, lemon-yellow and bronze-blue, innumerable tints may be manufactured, such as green, brown, lead, gray, buff, salmon, flesh, pink, purple, etc.

PROGRESS OF PRINTING IN VICTORIA.

The annexed record from Mr. Henry H. Hayter's "Digest of the results of the Victorian Census of 1881," gives at length the number and occupations of males and females in the colony, tabulating also the same returns for the census of 1871. It will be observed that printers and compositors (males) were augmented during the decade by 674, bookbinders by 74, and lithographers by 67.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.		Females.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Printers and compositors	1,494	2,168	2	19
Lithographers and lithographic printers	93	167	....	2
Bookbinders	148	222	79	122
Booksellers, publishers and assistants	176	378	26	37
Newspaper proprietors, journalists, etc.	172	263	....	1
Authors, editors and writers	22	44	3	8
Reporters and shorthand writers	78	103	....	....
Literary persons, lecturers, etc.	27	40	....	....
News-agents and news-vendors, newspaper runners, clerks in newspaper offices and librarians, book hawkers, etc.	242	265	6	17
Stationers and assistants	164	117	8	20
Bill-strikers and distributors	18	25	....	1
Paper-rulers, papermill employés, etc.	48	100	7	31
Rags and waste-paper gatherers, dealers	29	42	3	....
Total.....	2,708	3,934	134	258

ESTIMATES FOR JOB PRINTING.

There is one thing in the conducting of unions where a great many union men are inconsistent to a remarkable degree, and that is in the matter of job printing. Some of the organizations, whenever they have any printing to do, appoint a committee to go around and obtain prices from various job offices—amateur, non-union and "rat"—and then come to an office where the union scale is paid, where no boys or women are employed, and ask the proprietors thereof to compete in the matter of prices with parties who are opposed generally in theory, but always in practice, to fair wages for good work.

This is wrong. A union job office, where the scale is upheld, does not object to the competition of those who conduct business on principles which will give every employé a fair living, but it is unreasonable, unjust and aggravating to be expected, especially by the exponents of unionism, to compete with cheap and irresponsible concerns of all kinds.—*Buffalo Truth.*

THE NEW RUSSIAN TARIFF.

The following are some of the principal modifications in the general Russian customs tariff as regards "paper and paper goods": "Unsize paper of every description, white or colored, without designs, as well as ruled note and pattern paper, without designs, 2.40 rubles per pood (36 lbs.); sized paper of every description, white or colored, without designs, as well as transparent copying paper, 3.95 rubles per pood; paper hangings, 6 rubles per pood; writing and printing paper of every description, with designs; also, envelopes, lamp-shades, and artificial flowers of paper, 10.55 rubles per pood; cigarette paper, Chinese paper, as well as paper with decorations and designs for printers, bookbinders and confectioners, sheets of paper with designs for children, and paper containing embroidery patterns, 7.90 rubles per pood; account-books and copying-books, with or without bindings, and bookbinders' work, with the exception of those classed as fancy goods, 14.50 rubles per pood; every description of card and pasteboard, paper saturated in saltpeter or sulphur for the destruction of insects, unpolished and unpainted articles of papier-maché and carton-pierre, 0.60 ruble per pood; wood-pulp paper, 0.26 ruble per pood.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

MICHIGAN'S NEW LAW OF LIBEL.

The Michigan legislature has passed a libel law, which the Detroit *Free Press* claims "puts the state on distinct and advanced ground in respect to suits for libelous publication." It reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. In any suit brought for the publication of a libel in any newspaper in this state the defendant shall recover only actual damages, if it shall appear that the publication was made in good faith and did not involve a criminal charge; that its falsity was due to mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and that in the next regular issue of such newspaper after such mistake or misapprehension was brought to the knowledge of the publisher or publishers, whether before or after suit brought, a correction was published in as conspicuous a place in said newspaper as that occupied by the article sued on as libelous.

"SEC. 2. In an action or suit for the publication of a libel in any newspaper in this state the plaintiff shall not be entitled to recover, in addition to actual damages, any greater sum than \$5,000.

"SEC. 3. The words 'actual damages' in the foregoing section shall be construed to include all damages the plaintiff may show he has suffered in respect to his property, business, trade, profession or occupation, and no other damages."

Commenting on the above, the *New York Herald* says:

"The effect of this act will be to abolish punitive or vindictive damages in a large class of cases, and limit such damages to \$5,000 in cases where the right of recovery is not abolished. This is a progressive step in the direction of common sense as well as justice. The old law of libel, which we have borrowed from England, is grossly one-sided and unjust. It is the relic of a time when there was no freedom of speech or press. One of its most unjust and unreasonable features is that which gives the plaintiff the right, not merely to recover actual damages for any injury he may have sustained by the alleged libelous publication, but to mulct the defendant in what are known as punitive damages. By such a doctrine the law simply becomes an instrument of vindictiveness or vengeance in the hands of one party to a suit.

"The barbarous relic has properly been abolished in Michigan, and Michigan's example ought to be followed by every state in the Union where the reform has not already been made. A respectable press neither wants nor should it have unlimited license of publication. The new Michigan law does not give such license, nor does it deprive an aggrieved person of the fair and just means of redress for any injury done him. It simply limits the damages which he may recover to the injury which he has actually sustained. This is more just to the defendant in the libel suit, and is not less just to the complainant than the law which has been superseded."

A RUSSIAN mill bleaches wood pulp by burning sulphur with a small quantity of air in a closed stove, the sulphurous fumes being led to a closed chest with a double bottom. The fumes enter under the perforated false bottom, rise through the loosely stacked fiber and pass out through the lid.

DEATH OF COL. RICHARD MARCH HOE.

We regret to announce the sudden and unexpected demise of Col. Richard March Hoe, the head of the well-known press manufacturing firm of R. Hoe & Co., New York, Chicago, and London, which occurred at Florence, Italy, on the evening of Monday, May 7. Mr. Hoe had recently gone abroad for rest and recreation in company with his wife and daughter, and was apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health when stricken down with heart disease. The deceased, whose name is familiar as a household word in almost every printing-office in the civilized world, came of inventive stock, and was born in the city of New York, September 12, 1812. His father, Robert Hoe, a native of Hose, Leicester, England, came to America in 1802, when nineteen years old, and shortly after that began the construction of wooden printing-presses, at 10 Cedar street, in partnership with his wife's brother, Matthew Smith, under the name of Smith & Co. On the death of Smith, which occurred in 1823, he assumed the entire business management of the firm, under the title of R. Hoe & Co. Dying in 1833, at the early age of forty-nine—exhausted by his own nervous energy—he was succeeded by his son, Richard M. Hoe, the subject of the present sketch, then in his twenty-first year, who had early developed a taste for his father's business and aptitude for arrangement. After years of persistent laborious experiments the grand idea by which rectangular types could be adjusted to cylindrical surfaces flashed across his mind one evening in 1846, and he saw as clearly as if with the physical eye a solution of the long-vexed problem, and before morning drew and perfected the details which resulted in the production of the lightning press, which for years thereafter was found in the vaults of the leading journals at home and abroad. He obtained his patent for the same in July, 1847, and his first press constructed on this principle was used by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* a few months later. This was succeeded in 1848 by the "four-cylinder," next by the "six-cylinder" and finally, in 1855, by the great "ten-cylinder" lightning press, which for twenty years remained the universally acknowledged champion press of the world.

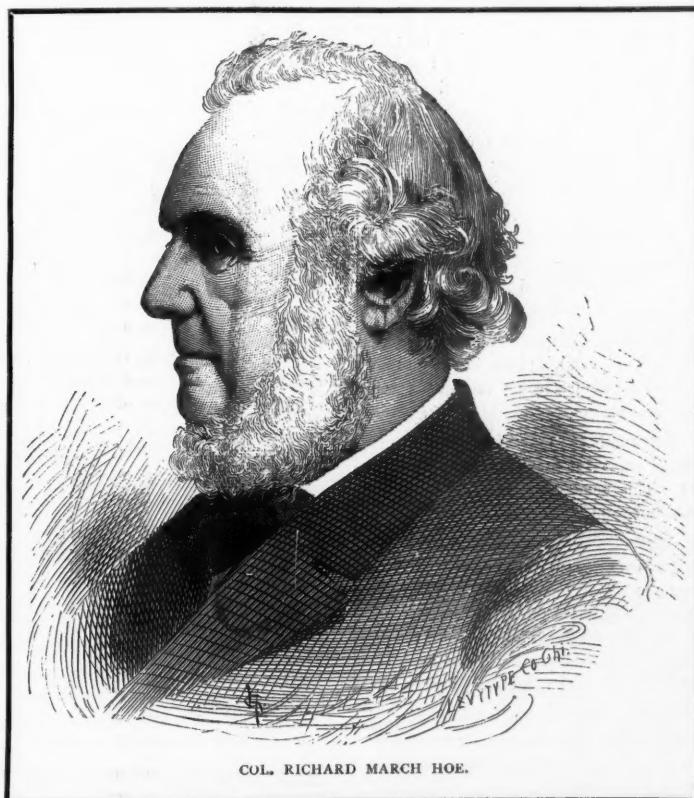
But greater triumphs were yet in store. Although the principle of the web perfecting press, which printed both sides of the sheet from stereotype plates—requiring no feeder—was comparatively understood, and had been attempted to be put in practice by several builders, it remained for Col. Hoe to perfect a thoroughly satisfactory press constructed on this plan, which was eventually followed by the Hoe new perfecting and folding machine, which can print, cut and fold thirty-five thousand copies per hour.

Such, in brief, is the imperfect record of a public benefactor, of whom every true American has reason to feel proud, who, full of years and full of honors, has been gathered to his fathers; whose life has added fame and luster to his country, and whose services have benefited

the world at large. Warriors may boast of spurs won on fields of blood; statesmen of laurels gained in the arena of debate, but in the peaceful walks of life, no name will occupy a higher position in the galaxy of his country's inventors, or in the gratitude of millions yet unborn, than that of RICHARD MARCH HOE.

HOW TO DESIGN A MONOGRAM.

Scarcely anything seems so easy as to design a monogram, yet we see very few successful ones, the most of them being a mass of mixed up letters and ornaments of which we can find neither the beginning nor the end. There is a law regulating the designing of everything, and it is this law which the true designer keeps in mind and applies to his work; the effects of obedience to this law, and its violation, are seen as clearly in the design for a monogram as in the design for a cathedral. First, there should be harmony of composition, that is, the letters should so emphasize, subdue, or control each other that the composition should impress us as compact, appropriate, and, being so, beautiful. Second, there should be no unnecessary ornamentation; there should be a quiet and peace about the design which will always please the truly artistic. Looking at some designs, we get the impression that ornament was so plentiful that the designer saw no other means of consumption than that of burying his designs in it, for we see that there is a mass of curves, angles, shades and leaves, but nothing else. Third, simplicity of lettering is an important requisite, as there should be no possibility of mistaking an E for a G or C, and the boundaries or outlines of the letters should be well defined. Fourth, the order of sequence of the letters should be carefully attended to. The common idea is that a cer-



tain number of letters are given with which to make a pleasing design, and, so far, that impression is right, but there is something beyond this. There is the art of so placing the letters that one can distinguish at a glance the first, the central and the last letter. Now, the rule to be observed to secure this result is as follows: The last letter of the monogram must be the principal feature and must be the largest, the boldest, and the heaviest letter; then the first letter must be the next in size, but the lightest in outline and color; then the central letter must be the smallest, and of an intermediate tint. If the monogram is of four letters, the two intermediate must be of the same size, and the second letter lighter in outline and color than the third.—*Exchange*.

THE New York *Sun* has determined upon a radical change and will shortly appear as an eight-page paper, double its present size, while the price will remain the same as now—two cents per copy. Mr. Dana is now engaged in changing his presses and arranging for paper to meet the new order of things, and the association has determined to expend about \$75,000 to complete the alterations.—*Journalist*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PRINTING-INK varnish is made by adding four ounces of boiled linseed or neat's-foot oil to six ounces of yellow rosin.

A SCOTCH paper maker slits paper into several widths by directing a fine jet of water against it as it comes from the machine.

HOLYOKE'S twenty-two paper mills employ four thousand one hundred hands, and the nominal capital stock is \$3,300,000.

TO MAKE a good lye for printers' use: Dissolve twenty-eight pounds of soda in fifty-two gallons of water, to which add seven pounds of soft soap, boiled. Stir well together.

TO CLEAN BRASS RULES.—When verdigris gathers on the face of brass rule, and it won't print sharp, take a little diluted oxalic acid and wash the face. Never scrape it with a knife.

THE following is the average number of "ems" in a pound of type: Nonpareil, 520; minion, 360; brevier, 290; bourgeois, 270; long primer, 200; small pica, 170; pica, 130.

CHEAP TINT BLOCKS.—Take a piece of pine, and glue on two thicknesses of heavy cardboard, with a surface sheet of flat paper. Mark out or transfer the design desired, and cut out slantingly the white parts with a sharp knife.

A COMPANY has been formed in New York for the purpose of supplying people in their own houses with telegraphic news between the times of the publication of the morning and afternoon papers, and after the latter have been issued.

FIXING STEREOTYPES.—A good mastic for fixing stereotype plates on wood or metal is obtained by dissolving ordinary cobbler's wax until it is about the thickness of a syrup, and then stirring in a sufficient quantity of wood-ash to make it a kind of varnish.

IT is stated that the Seymour Paper Company, Windsor Locks, Conn., has spent, since April, 1884 (two years), \$32,000 in disinfecting 4,700 tons of Egyptian rags. In the twenty-seven years it has run it has had over 70,000 tons of rags from that country.

AT the Oxford University's paper mill 375 tons of rags have been consumed in making 250 tons of paper for the issue of the revised version of the Old Testament. This amount of paper would cover two and a quarter square miles and would go around the world in a strip of six inches wide.

LAST year 279,000,000 stamped envelopes were sold by the government. They were worth \$5,773,000. Envelopes, which in 1869 cost \$4.80 per thousand, can now be sold for \$1.80 per thousand, and the extra letter size that then cost \$6 are now sold for \$2.40. The proposals for bids for the next four years will include two sizes called baronial, about 3 by 4 inches, for the benefit of ladies who like to use fancy notepapers.

IT is proposed to hold next year in London an international congress of all persons interested in shorthand, in commemoration of its tercentenary. The idea of the promoter is to celebrate the event by the reading and discussion of papers on the history, progress and literature of stenography, and by a conversazione, with an exhibition of the most curious works and manuscripts on shorthand and writing in general.

A PERFECT safety envelope may, it is said, be secured by treating that part of the paper covered by the flap with a solution of chromic acid, ammonia, sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper and fine white pepper. The flap itself is coated with a solution of isinglass in acetic acid, and when this is moistened and pressed down on the under side of the envelope, a solid cement is formed, insoluble in acids, steam, water, etc.

LITHO.-BRONZE PRINTING.—Among other useful wrinkles in the new edition of the "Printing Trades Diary" (Wyman & Sons) is the following: "It is sometimes required to print in bronze at short notice both sides of ball programmes and similar work. In ordinary procedure, one side would be allowed to dry before the other was printed, but in the case supposed there is no time for this. The secret is to employ drawing paper or ivory cards, which are not very absorbent of ink. The stone having been made up to work both sides at once, a stiff ink is employed, and the cards printed and backed before the

bronze is applied. This will be found quite effective and more simple than bronzing one side and then printing and bronzing the other. The second printing, in the latter case, would be sure to force the ink through the first applied bronze and necessitate rebronzing, while in the mode we recommend there is sufficient ink left (despite the set-off taken from it) to hold the bronze, and consequently one bronzing is all that is required.—*Paper and Printing (London) Trades Journal*.

A DURABLE PASTE.—One quart of good flour, two gallons of cold water. Mix and rub out with the hands all lumps that are formed by the flour. Then add about one-quarter of a pound of pulverized alum and boil the whole together eight or ten minutes, or until the mass thickens, stirring it well all the time. Now add a quart of hot water, and boil until the paste becomes thick again, and of a pale brownish tint. When well made, it will keep for from ten to fifteen days.

A CLEVER improvement in the direction of logotypes in the ordinary type case has been invented by M. Leopold George, of Paris. It is a combined upper and lower, as customary in France, but room has been found for a number of useful logotypes placed in close proximity to the boxes containing their initial. Thus, clustered around the e box are the combinations, eur, eux, elle, ent. In a dozen words taken at hazard, containing 143 letters, only 80 types require to be picked up by this system.

BANANA fiber is again claiming attention as a material for paper making. By a process invented by Mr. Reisenberger, he declares that, by a simple manipulation, he can produce a good, well-bleached, strong, banana fiber pulp, at a cost that would leave an excellent profit, and give the paper maker an admirable material at a price that would command a large trade. Some of the pulp, which is remarkably white, silky and tenacious, has been experimentally used in an English mill, and the result is a very strong, firm paper.

HOW TO MAKE STEREOGRAPHY METAL.—A cheap and simple method of making stereotype metal is to melt old type, and to every fourteen pounds add about six pounds of grocers' tea-chest lead. To prevent any smoke arising from the melting of tea-chest lead, it is necessary to melt it over an ordinary fireplace, for the purpose of cleansing it, which can be done by throwing in an ordinary piece of tallow about the size of a nut, and stirring it briskly with the ladle, when the impurities will rise to the surface and can be skimmed off.

HARPEL'S receipt for making rollers: For summer—2 lbs. Cooper's No. 1 glue; 2 lbs. Baeder's glue; 1 gallon best sugar house molasses; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint glycerine. For winter, reduce each glue $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Soak the glues, wrapped separately in woolen cloths, until the pieces bend easily without snapping, which will take from two to three hours. Boil the molasses from forty to fifty minutes and skim it thoroughly. Then put in the glues, draining off superfluous water. Boil the whole for fifteen or twenty minutes. At last put in the glycerine, and, after three to five minutes' boiling and stirring, pour off.

ONE of the most ingenious recent inventions in paper-making is the device of an English firm, which has succeeded in producing a colored watermark, something hitherto regarded as impossible. The paper, according to the statement of the manufacturers, is made of two or more differently colored pulps combined in the sheet, and not colored in places after being made or during process of manufacture. By this means, the coloring is made to run through the sheet, and cannot be imitated in printing. If it proves practicable, this invention may lead to considerable variety in the manufacture of fashionable note-paper.

A PRESS club has been organized in St. Paul. The constitution provides for four classes of members—active, associate, non-resident and honorary. The first class is composed of active, working newspaper men; the second class of unattached journalists and authors of books; the third of people residing outside of the city, who would, if living in St. Paul, be eligible, by reason of their occupation, to active membership. Honorary members are those whom the club may elect unanimously. Only the active members may vote and hold office, it being the design to keep the management of the club strictly in the hands of the working journalists of the city, but to extend its social privileges to those who have been members of the profession.

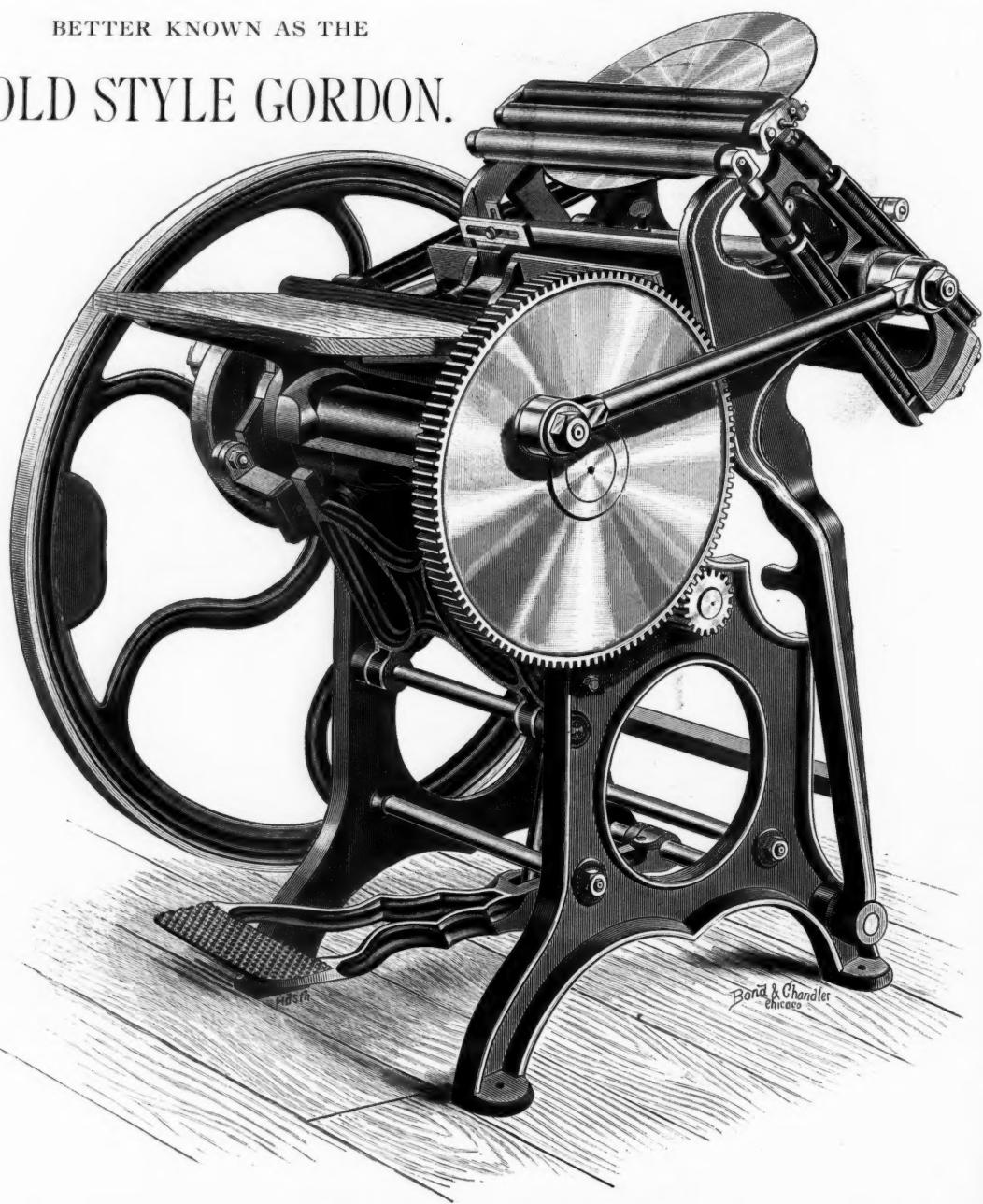


BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
Né à Bolton, dans la nouvelle Angleterre le 17 Janvier 1706.

*Honneur du nouveau monde et de l'humanité ;
Ce Sage aimable et vrai les guide et les éclaire ;
Comme un autre Mentor, il cache à l'œil vulgaire,
Sous les traits d'un mortel, une divinité.* — *Par M. Famy.*

BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS

BETTER KNOWN AS THE
OLD STYLE GORDON.



SIZES AND PRICES:

OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 8x12 inside of Chase, - - - \$150.00
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of their make,*

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WE OFFER TO THE CRAFT THE FAVORITE OLD STYLE GORDON

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*Built by the same machine works, and from the same patterns under which this leading Press achieved
its national reputation.*

OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 8×12 inside of chase	- - -	\$150.00
OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 10×15 inside of chase	- - -	250.00
OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 18×19 inside of chase	- - -	350.00

Boxing extra—8×12, \$6.00; 10×15, \$7.00; 18×19, \$10.00.

Fountain extra—8×12, \$20.00; 10×15, \$22.50; 18×19, \$25.00. Steam Fixtures for either size, \$15.00.

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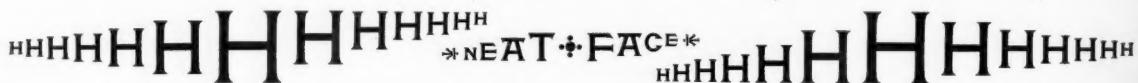
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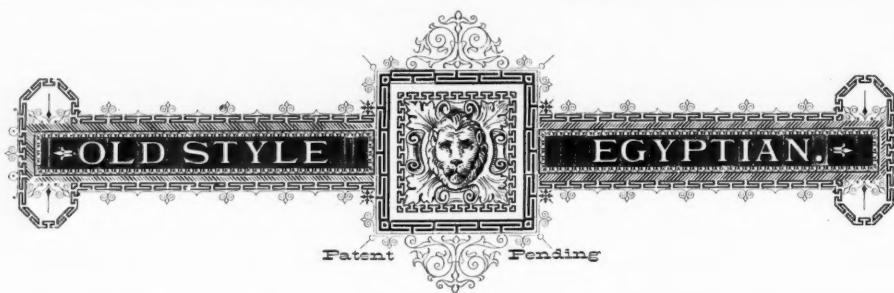
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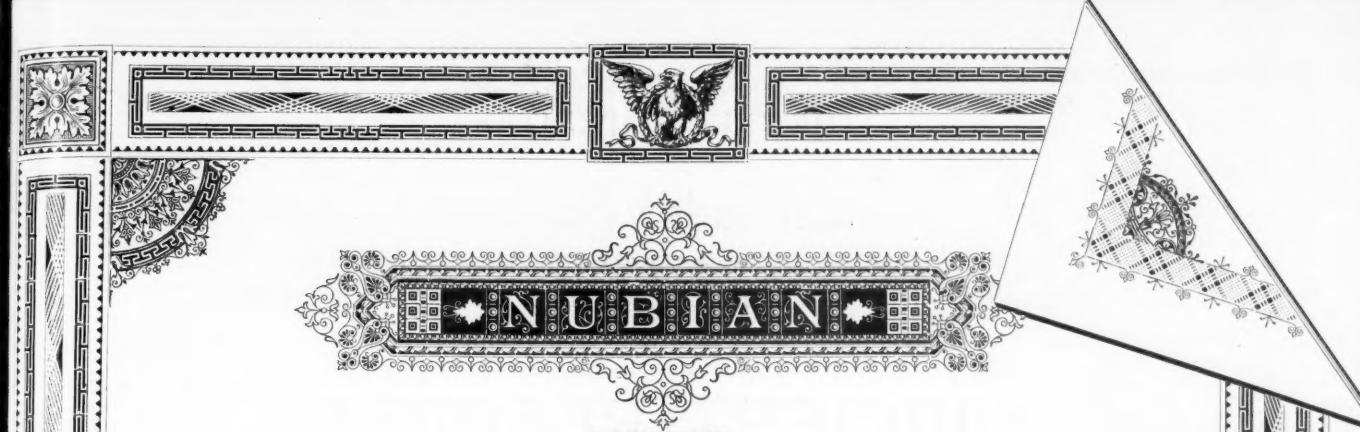
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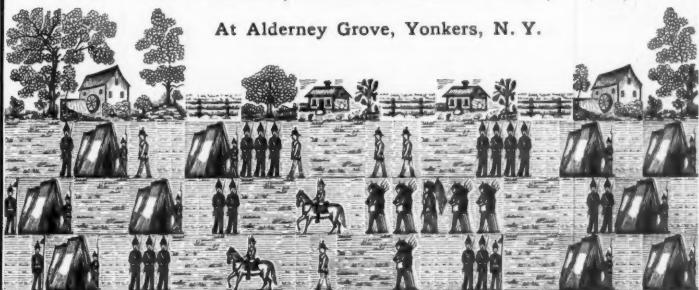
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ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1886,

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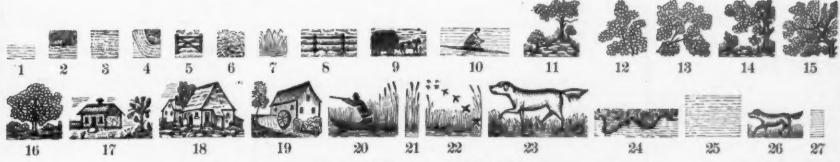
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Snider & Hoole, 178 Monroe street, Chicago.

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C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers. Photo and Wood Engraving.
Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.
Shnidewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.
J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.
Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.
The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

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Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.
Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shnidewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

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C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

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Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerckhoff, manager.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM OTTUMWA.

To the Editor: OTTUMWA, IOWA, May 30, 1886.
The union of this city at a meeting held last month called all "fair" and union men out of the *Democrat*, because of a very offensive article published in its columns about the union and union printers.

The Knights of Labor organized here about a month ago with two hundred members. They are taking in from ten to twenty new members every meeting.

The men employed by the Johnston Ruffler Company and Ott Iron Works in this city on last Tuesday asked the managers to pay them once a week, instead of once a month, also to allow them price and a half for extra work, which they refused to do, and discharged one J. W. Hayne because he was a K. of L. and thought to be the prime mover of the trouble. Nothing has been done by the employés yet, nor likely to be done. Hayne went to Chicago, where he is at work.

COMPOSITOR.

AN INCREASE IN THE SCALE.

To the Editor: FORT WAYNE, IND., May 25, 1886.
This town, which has been for years one of the most backward in the union in regard to its scale, has just put on a little energy in the way of endeavoring to procure a better rate of remuneration for printers generally. Recently the union met and adopted the following scale: 30 cents per 1,000 ems for daily morning papers; 28 cents on daily, evening and bookwork, and \$13.50 per week for jobbing. The old scale was 25 cents per 1,000 ems for all kinds of newswork, and \$12 per week for jobbing. As matters of this kind are invariably met with opposition on the part of some employers, much "kicking" and "growling" about being not able to pay the slight advance sought, was indulged in. One manager, the head of a firm who does business in Chicago, Sioux City, Iowa, and here, wrote a letter to the union in reply to their demand, in a somewhat growling strain; other employers strongly demurred, but committed nothing to paper for the union's consideration. The boys met, discussed the subject pro and con, and resolved that their new scale was neither excessive nor unreasonable, that they would abide by it, and that it go into effect one week from the date of its adoption. Consequently, the scale went into effect last Monday morning, May 17, and is to continue so for twelve months from Monday's date. A few minor changes in one or two offices, by way of making up somewhat for the extra on the old scale, has been made, which it is expected will not last longer than a week or two, when things, it is hoped, will again resume their normal shape. In all other respects matters are going well.

M.

A PLEA FOR "RULE-TWISTERS."

To the Editor: NEW YORK, May 31, 1886.
In reply to editorial and other suggestions in the last two numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER, we hope you will give space for a few words. The articles referred to oppose rule-work. While we readily admit that such work is not profitable from a financial standpoint, it shows that the rule manipulators have an enthusiasm for the business; they strive to excel in the art, and we have yet to become acquainted with one who wouldn't get up a plain, practical job, superior to the average, and in less time. The idea don't prevail here to any great extent that all their jobs contain examples of rule-work. At times they give us something elaborate with the aid of rules—better effects than can be had from type and ornaments alone—in which they excel the plain compositor, and touch a profession that commands a higher salary than printers, that of designers. In this branch of the art there is room for the display of originality, skill and taste in a greater degree than can be shown without the use of rules. If their rule joints are good and curves true, it will be observed that their spacing, justification, and

other little details, are also good in plain work; if the effect of their rule-jobs is good, their plain work won't offend the eye. We don't see how being a "rule-twister" occasionally unfits a man from holding a "sit" on plain work. As a class they are better read and posted on the literature of the craft than those who are satisfied to continue in the old rut, and have no interest in the business other than putting in time and waiting for pay-day.

THE INLAND PRINTER appears to have undergone a change since the first volume, when, under "Hints to Apprentices," the way to execute rule-work was described and that work commended.

F. R.
Fraternally,

REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD GORDON.

To the Editor: OMAHA, NEB., May 29, 1886.
In Mr. McNamara's description of Geo. P. Gordon's experiments with cylinder presses, I notice an illustration that takes me back to the days of my "devilhood" with a vengeance. If I am not mistaken, the illustration on the second page must have been taken from the press used in the office where I began learning the art preservative. The press in question had a very strange and eventful history, and, among other things, it enjoyed the distinction of having, during a fire there many years ago, fallen from the top of a six-story building in Boston; also the reports were, not contradicting Mr. McNamara's statement, that there were just two of these presses in existence, they having been made during an experiment by Mr. Gordon. The press seems to have been quite a traveler, for, when I first heard of it, the proprietors of the old Galesburg (Ill.) *Daily Press* had possession of it, and had piously stowed the old relic away in a quiet corner, it having outlived its usefulness to them. My employer was then running a little six column folio, in Maquon, sixteen miles southeast of Galesburg, printing it on an old army press. The Garfield campaign made it necessary to get a faster press, and, as he had seen the old Gordon, he soon got possession by exchanging the army press and \$10 for it. The press was a curiosity, if nothing else, but had been so badly battered up in its travels that it was difficult to prevent breakdowns; every point of friction was so badly worn that about one impression in three was readable. The staid and venerable Washington hand-press has been long known for its man-killing propensities, but I'll wager the "old half medium Gordon," as it was called, could discount it in that line if in nothing else. Where the press is now is a mystery; perhaps it adorns a pile of scrap iron in some remote alley; if it don't, it ought to. The last owner I know of had removed to Vermont, Illinois, with it, then sold the whole concern and went into the theatrical business.

BERT GREGG.

FROM THE DOMINION.

To the Editor: TORONTO, May 31, 1886.
Thos. Thompson (better known in Toronto as "King Tom"), a printer who went to New York a few months ago, was recently found dead in bed at his boarding house in Brooklyn.

Mr. D. McA. Henderson, formerly of Toronto, lately bought out the Simcoe *Argus* newspaper and job-room plant. Mr. Henderson is a practical printer of long experience.

Two new labor papers have appeared in Toronto within the last month, the *Labor Record* and the *Labor Reformer*, both of which show evidence of able management and liberal ideas. It is to be hoped these ventures will succeed better than former attempts in the same line.

On Saturday night, 22d inst., the *Mail* building was found to be on fire—the second time within two months, and third time within two years, but on previous occasions the mechanical departments were left uninjured. This time the job department, occupying two flats, was completely gutted; also the third floor, occupied by Alexander & Cable, lithographers. On the fourth floor, the editorial department furniture was destroyed, but files of the paper and valuable library were saved. The composing-room on the fifth floor was badly gutted, as also the sixth floor attic. The *Mail* had just appeared in a new dress the Monday previous, at an expense of \$6,500. Early on Sunday morning men went to work to clear the composing-room of plaster and pi, and

by seven o'clock P.M. the same day the compositors were able to commence typesetting as usual; and on Monday the paper appeared without a sign of being scorched.

The *Mail* building is one of the finest in the city, and its composing-room the most complete in the Dominion. The estimated loss is about \$70,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown so far, but an investigation is in progress.

On Monday, May 24, a fire took place in the printing-house of Messrs. Ellis & Moor, Melinda street. Damage about \$200.

On the Queen's birthday, May 24, a great number of Toronto people were injured by accidents. Through a car jumping off the roller coaster on Hanlan's island about a dozen passengers were thrown into the water and otherwise injured. While the Odd Fellows' excursion was returning from the city of Guelph a car got detached, and on going down a grade came in collision with the rear car of the train, by which between forty and fifty people were injured, among whom was Mr. Fred. Davis, printer in the establishment of Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchinson. Mr. Davis had his left shoulder dislocated.

91.

AN EXPLANATION FROM N. C. HAWKS.

To the Editor:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1886.

Understanding from my friend Loy, managing clerk of the Johnson agency here, that you indorsed an article which appeared in the *Pacific Printer* of recent date, which attacked me viciously, and placed me in a bad light with the craft, I write to say that, like some others, you have been deceived, and to ask the favor of a hearing, in the full belief that when you are in possession of the facts, you will readily right any unintentional wrong done me.

The article in question is so worded as to convey the idea that I have, not long ago, been engaged, individually, in selling small presses and type to amateurs; and the motive is clearly to create a bitter feeling among the regular craft against me, and induce them to withdraw their trade.

To begin with, this is a barefaced falsehood. It is a well-known fact that *for four years past I have not been in the type business at all*, neither individually nor as a member of any firm; and the only amateur business that has come under my notice during that four years was done while I was employed by P. & R., in sight and hearing and with the knowledge and by order of the writer of that libel on me! And, in justice to the firm of which I was a member, and which, in common with nearly every other foundry at the time (eight years ago) sold indiscriminately, I wish to state that we were among the first to disown and discourage the amateur business, and as soon as we became convinced that boys were beginning to work for profit, instead of pleasure and instruction, we refused to sell to them.

It is transparently plain to be seen why I am singled out and attacked for that which a business firm did *eight years ago*. And I will simply dismiss the subject by asking you to place truth to dispel falsehood, and thus do me the full justice I am sure you will cheerfully accord. The wolf who dirtied the clear waters of the stream, and brazenly accused those farther down the stream of it, is a parallel case to this. And, if I do not mistake the intelligence of the printing craft of our good land, this method of attempting to injure a business rival will react severely, and prove in the end a benefit to the traduced.

Respectfully,

N. C. HAWKS.

MATTERS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 23, 1886.

The eight-hour movement has not made much progress here among the craft; the printers very sensibly considering that the state of trade would not justify any radical changes being made at present. With the exception of a reduction of from ten to nine hours per day at the Hasselman Journal Co. and two hours' less work on Saturdays at Baker's print shop, no other changes have been made. Business among the different printing establishments is hardly as good as usual at this time of the year, the dull season setting in earlier than usual. The prospect for a dull summer is remarkably good.

Pressmen's Union No. 17, not having money enough in the treasury to send a delegate to Pittsburgh to the International Typographical

Union, hit upon a plan of putting up a gold ring worth eight dollars, to raise the money. In this way, they succeeded in raising about sixty dollars, and will be able to send their delegate and leave money in their treasury. They have elected Mr. John Bodenmiller as their representative, and no doubt will be ably represented, as Mr. Bodenmiller is a young man well posted in the wants and needs of pressmen generally, and has the courage to espouse any measure that may be brought up looking to the betterment of the much abused printing craft of today.

The boycott is still on the German *Tribune*, as the committees appointed to settle the difficulties failed to effect a permanent settlement.

I heartily indorse the sentiments expressed in a recent issue of THE INLAND PRINTER in regard to the practice of some of the ink agents offering per cents and bribes to foremen to influence them in buying their inks. I don't think it is done to any extent here, but I do know of one foreman that would be nearly tempted to kick an ink agent out of his pressroom that would offer a bribe. True merit should win, not only in justice to the ink maker but the pressmen as well. Good work cannot be done with poor ink, and often the pressman is blamed for inferior work that is largely due to the poor quality of ink used. But as a class, employers and foremen will not allow themselves to be imposed upon by ink dealers who try to foist their vile decoctions of oil and lampblack, half mixed and ill-proportioned, upon the market.

J. M.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1886.

I do not often see anything from Washington in your columns, although I know that the Federal city contains many readers and admirers of your excellent journal. So I will drop you a few lines, hoping they will be welcome.

In common with other large cities of the land, Washington has, during the past week, been the scene of considerable commotion in industrial circles. Eight hours a day! has been the motto, and today, after a week of peaceful warfare, the cross of victory seems about to shine over the camp of the toilers. Quite a number of employers have conceded the demand, some not resisting it at all, and the men at work under the eight-hour rule already exceed those who yet remain idle. I am speaking, of course, of the trades which made the demand.

The typographical fraternity has not demanded a reduction of hours, for the reason, I suppose, that fully sixty-five per cent of the union's membership already enjoys the boon at the government printing-office. Not to be behind, however, a demand was made for an increase in the scale for newspaper work from 40 to 50 cents a thousand. But one week's notice of the demand was given, and the employers, rather than precipitate a difficulty by refusing, submitted that they would pay the scale for two weeks, during which the equity of the matter might be determined on by arbitrators. This very fair suggestion was cordially responded to by the union, and it is expected that Hon. John H. Oberly, the true and tried, will be the union's representative; Commissioner of Agriculture Colman will represent the employers, and Hon. Horatio King, the postmaster-general of Buchanan's administration, will be the third member. All three are gentlemen of the highest character, whose dictum will be the honest expression of what is right and just, and the decision will be accepted without hesitation. Is not this a creditable method of adjusting differences? *

Congress is moving extremely slow; a legislation, supposed to be in the interest of labor, progresses at no faster gait than other measures. There is, however, this gratifying fact apparent: Both houses are honestly desirous to legislate in accord with the desires of the labor element. The captious opposition to what may be termed "labor measures," which heretofore impeded the progress of such legislation, has almost entirely disappeared, and there is a cordial spirit manifest which we have never before observed. James A. Garfield and Samuel J. Randall would not have succeeded in 1877 in reducing the pay at the government printing-office to correspond with the reduction in time if they had had the forty-ninth congress to deal with. By the way, there

* Since the foregoing was written, a majority of the arbitrators have reported, adversely to the demand of the union.—ED.

is some prospect of this outrage being undone, and the only danger of failure seems to be in the difficulty of accomplishing any legislation at all. Nearer to success seems to be the bill providing for fifteen days' leave of absence with pay for employés of the government printing-office, which has passed the house and has been reported favorably in the senate.

We had two rousing labor meetings here within the past month, and the old problem, how to attract an audience on such occasions, seems to have given way to the other one, where to find a hall in the city large enough to seat the throngs which on both occasions could not find standing room.

Have you seen the new periodical, called *Public Opinion?* It is an epitome of the opinions of the leading journals on particular topics, and seems to fill a want, to judge from the subscriptions coming in. It is a high-priced paper, and, of course, not intended for the masses. Mechanically, it is a standing advertisement for the firm of Gray & Clarkson, the Benjamin of our employing printers, whose unionism is attested by the fact that the senior is a member in good standing in No. 101, while the junior carries a working card of Pressmen's No. I.

Considerable speculation is indulged in here as to the prospect of a change in the office of public printer. It does not seem likely that this will take place before the adjournment of congress, but when it does the fraternity hope to see organized labor recognized for once in the selection.

AUGUST DONATH.

PAY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

To the Editor: LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, May 27, 1886.

I want to say a few words to the printers of the country, through the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, on a subject that will, at least, interest them and meet their approbation, if it has no other effect. The subject is that of remuneration for distribution of type in offices where piece work is done.

All printers who labor after the rest of the world has retired to sleep will join me in the sentiment that night work is about the hardest and most injurious of any kind of labor, and when a man works all night long he feels like putting in the next day in rest; but, instead, he must go back to the scene of his last night's labor and pass from two to four hours in labor which he receives not a cent for. Our business is the only one, so far as I know, in which a man must furnish his own material when doing piece work, and the time has undoubtedly come when this must stop. The iron molder who works by the piece doesn't have to "distribute" his sand; the tailor don't "fire in" his cloth or thread, the watchmaker don't furnish his gold, the carpenter don't furnish his lumber; then why should the printer be compelled to put in the hours he needs for rest, in working for his employer, gratis? The fact that it has always been done heretofore is no reason why it should continue hereafter, and we call on the printers of the country to rise up in a body and demand of the employing printer that he remunerate them for the distribution of his type.

I do not know that this idea has ever been presented to the printers of the country, nor has any one ever mentioned it to me, but the idea struck me like a flash of lightning, one day last week, while I was wearily engaged in "firing in" a case of long primer, after having worked all night and been disturbed all day by the racket made by people for whom I lost my sleep, that they might have the news of the world, and I at once determined to give my fellow-craftsmen the benefit of the suggestion.

On minion, nonpareil and agate it requires at least three hours to get in the cases, and in that time the workman will distribute 10,000 ems. Suppose he is allowed, say five cents per 1,000 ems for distributing this type, would he not feel better able to stand the fatigue than he does now, when he gets nothing for it? True, he is paid for setting the type out of the case, but why should he not as well be paid for putting it in the case? The employer gets the benefit of it, and he should feel disposed to pay for it. I know that the main opposition to this idea will come from employers, and I expect some hard words and ridicule will be awarded me for my pains, but I believe it is right that the hard working employé should be paid for it just the same. I do not use the

statement that no other calling performs similar free labor as an argument in favor of the adoption by printers of this idea, but it is a matter of justice and right that it should be done. I have seen a workman put in three or four hours in distributing his cases, and have seen the same workman compelled to "put on a sub," and give up his night's work on account of sickness, thus losing outright the labor of the three or four hours, and next day come back and repeat the operation. Is this just? No! I should be pleased to know the sentiment of the printers of the country on this subject. If all who favor it cannot get a hearing through the journals devoted to the craft, please address me by letter or postal, and I assure you that I will take the pains to make your sentiments public. What do you say, boys, shall we demand pay for the time spent in distributing? The typographical unions in all the country should take up the idea and agitate until it is adopted. V. D. B.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, May 29, 1886.

Trade in this city remains about the same as reported last month, there being no perceptible change; a fair, steady business being done.

Edwin T. Gillette, of E. T. Gillette & Co., paper dealers, your city, spent several days here this month, in the interest of his firm.

We lately had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Henry Gibson, of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, Omaha; Mr. E. P. Donnell, president of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and Mr. W. H. Kirkhoff, of the Bullock Printing Press Company, also of Chicago.

O. P. Bassett, president of the Pictorial Printing Company, Chicago, spent several days in the East, buying new machinery for his company.

H. B. May, representing E. & S. May, paper manufacturers, Lee, Massachusetts, is in the city, looking after their interests.

F. W. Coffin, paper manufacturers' agent, has removed his office from 150 Nassau street, to Room 1, Tribune building.

G. W. Hanna, representing Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, and Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey, has taken an office in the Tribune building.

Mr. Allan Forman, editor of *The Journalist*, paid us a pleasant call recently.

Mr. Charles P. Cottrell, of the firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, and superintendent of their works at Westerly, Rhode Island, was married at that place on Wednesday, the 26th, to Miss Harriet Morgan. The happy couple will soon sail for Europe for a two months' tour of the Continent.

Mr. Horace Taylor, dealer in fine paper, 58 John street, died May 11 at his home in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He had been sick since February, but was not considered in a dangerous condition. The business is being continued, by a special provision of his will, by his brother, Frank G. Taylor, for the benefit of his estate.

We would advise your readers to send to the Manhattan Type Foundry, 323 Pearl street, New York, for their circular showing many scenic combinations that can be advantageously arranged with their types.

The *Star*, under the efficient management of Mr. Dorsheimer, is showing signs of enterprising activity. Early in the month their offices were removed to the spacious building on Broadway, corner of Park place. In a subsequent issue they gave a full and interesting account of the personnel and plant of the establishment. We notice the reporter who wrote up the pressroom erred in not giving credit to whom it was due, in ascribing to other parties than Messrs. C. Potter, Jr., & Co. the building of the magnificent presses on which the *Star* is printed. Both of these presses were built by the above named firm at their shops at Plainfield, New Jersey.

We had the pleasure recently of being shown through the printing office of Charles F. Roper & Co., 157 and 159 William street, by the veteran printer, Mr. C. G. Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie was for fifteen years in charge of the University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1875 he went to California, but soon again returned eastward, stopping in Chicago for four years, in charge of Cameron, Amberg & Co.'s office. In 1882 he went to Boston, and soon after came to this city, where he

took his present position. By an examination of his work, he has certainly not lost any of his original skill displayed, as one of the fathers of wood-cut printing. This firm is printing "The Great Conspiracy," by John A. Logan, for the publishing house of A. R. Hart & Co. They are running five of Cottrell's front delivery presses and a Campbell press.

We paid a visit, a few days ago, to the large house of H. A. Thomas & Sterling, No. 7 East Nineteenth street, art lithographers. They occupy the entire building — six stories and basement. The entire fourth and fifth floors are occupied as pressrooms. In speaking of their presses, Messrs. Thomas & Sterling say that they cannot speak too highly of those made by the Babcock Printing-Press Manufacturing Company. They have recently added another of these machines. Mr. William Ross, their superintendent, who is a lithographer of long experience, also expressed himself as highly pleased with these machines.

The flexible stereotype plates, manufactured by Damon & Peets, 44 Beekman street, must certainly prove a boon to those printers who use ready-set matter. This plate is made of a material so light that one cent postage will carry a column of 19½ inches long, and 13 ems pica in width, to any part of the United States. It will stand more wear than ordinary type, and is not affected by heat, cold or moisture. It is more easily set up than metal plates, as it can readily be cut by an ordinary pocket knife or a pair of scissors. Their selection of matter consists of short stories, miscellany, comic, household, agricultural, scientific, items of interest, etc. Send to them for particulars.

The *World*, in its issue of May 9, its anniversary, gives a history of that paper something like this: Total number of copies for year ending May 1, 59,262,953. Amount paid to Bulkley, Dunton & Co., first three months of 1883, \$15,776.16 and for the first three months of 1886, \$130,995.70. They publish a statement from R. Hoe & Co. saying their account with the *World* for printing machinery up to May 1 amounted to \$204,128.95. They are now fitting up an annex in Brooklyn, as a reserve office, where they will have facilities for printing 132,000 copies of the *World* per hour. The management remembered their employés by giving each (some 300 in number) an order on Dunlap & Co. for one of their best hats.

Cranston & Co. are busy fitting up their new place at 57, 59 and 61 Park street, besides having all they can do in their shops.

We have just had a call from Mr. Alfred Godfrey, London, England, the patentee of the Gripper Platen Printing Machine, which he claims will print two thousand five hundred copies per hour. He is making arrangements to manufacture this machine in this country. For circulars, address Mr. Henry Smith, 233 Broadway, New York.

George H. Sanborn & Sons report a good business for the past month.

C. W. C.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1886.

Business in the city and vicinity continues fairly good. The National Bureau of Engraving, which has its business office here, and its printing and lithographic office in Burlington, N. J., is very busy; Lippincott's, McCalla & Stavely's, Sherman's, Rodger's, Dornan's, Stanley & Hart's, Ferguson's, and Allen, Lane & Scott, are, I understand, comfortably so.

Grant & Faires, on Library street, are in deep waters, but say that if their friends remain firm they will be able to weather the gale.

I understand that the Feister Press Company are to take possession of a large rink uptown, where they will execute that tremendous order I spoke of last month. I judge they will have, as I think they certainly will need "plenty of sea room."

Mr. Wesley Huff, who for many years was superintendent and attorney for the Collins' Printing House, has become proprietor of the establishment.

No action has been taken by the printers in regard to the eight-hour law, it being thought best to await the session of the International Typographical Union.

In looking over the field and examining the list of successes and failures, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that the agitation for shorter hours has materially advanced the cause of labor in its struggle

for a higher plane of social, political and capital recognition. Mistakes have been made, but such things are inevitably connected with all human enterprises, and therefore we should rejoice that where bona fide workmen have been interested matters have been conducted with decorum and credit to those concerned.

The cabinet-makers still remain firm in their demand for eight hours. They have been as a general thing successful, but some few establishments still refuse to accede.

One week from today the International Typographical Union will open in Pittsburgh. As the year rolls round the hearts of those who have been delegates are warmed with pleasurable recollections of acquaintances made and courtesies received in the days that are gone. Others look forward to the time when perhaps they too shall have that privilege; so we see that these conventions, both in a retrospective and prospective view, are largely influential in welding the members of the craft together in the bonds of fraternal union.

Among the measures demanding attention at this convention is one known as the insurance plan. Really I see no necessity for such a plan. Why not leave the matter of insurance to societies who make a specialty of it, and who are old and experienced in such matters; their names are legion. Surely the International Typographical Union has enough on its hands without trespassing on grounds already amply covered.

Decoration day was celebrated here on the 29th inst. instead of the 31st, as in other localities.

Our typographical union has at the present time over eleven hundred members.

The controversy between the trades unions and the Knights of Labor is a ticklish one; both had better go slow. C. W. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. N., Quincy, Illinois: The Unique stereotyping machine is manufactured by R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Connecticut.

A. B. P., Carleton Place, Ontario, asks: Would you kindly inform me in next month's issue if paper companies manufacture "gummed paper" for the trade?

Answer.—Gummed folio can be purchased at any paper warehouse worth the name of such. Gummed colored mediums can be obtained from the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

E. H. M., of Winchendon, Massachusetts, asks: Will you please tell me in the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER if there is anything that will take copying ink off rollers, and if so, what?

Answer.—Water. As a general rule a roller which has been worked on copying ink is worthless thereafter for colored work. It can, however, be used with black ink.

A CORRESPONDENT AT Mt. Gilead, Ohio, asks: Will you be kind enough to let me know where I can find a complete treatise upon the subject of photo-engraving?

Answer.—Fuchs & Lang, of 29 Warren street, New York, have just issued a pamphlet, entitled the "Practical Instructor of Photo-Engraving and Zinc Etching Processes," comprising a full explanation of drawing, photography, wash-out, swelled gelatine, and zinc etching processes.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF MAY 4, 1886.

341,305.—Printing Machine, Plate. C. J. Addy, Malden, Mass.

341,332.—Printing-plate. S. H. Horgan, Jersey City, N. J.

ISSUE OF MAY 11, 1886.

341,771.—Stamp, Printing. A. H. and J. H. Rogers, Springfield, Mass.

ISSUE OF MAY 18, 1886.

342,037.—Printing Press, Platen. W. H. Price, Jr., assignor to Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio.

ISSUE OF MAY 25, 1886.

342,220.—Casting Composition-Rollers for Printers use, apparatus for. L. K. Bingham, New York, N. Y.

342,442.—Galley-stick. L. K. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A SERMON IN A NUTSHELL.

I. WE DON'T ADVERTISE.

There is a land of tears and bitter wailing—
A land most like that dear one Dante knew,
Where wan-faced Niobe with dark robes trailing,
In sad procession move, brow bound with rue.
It is a land peopled by witless mortals—
Compared with them the Virgins five were wise—
And it is writ above its gloomy portals :
“We did not think it paid to advertise.”

II. WE DO.

There is a land that flows with milk and honey—
Not the condensed nor yet the sorghum strains—
Each dweller bears a grissack fat with money,
Bonds, coupons, stocks, and various other gains.
Happy are these as, at high tide, the fishes ;
Nor tear doth drown the laughter in their eyes ;
For better luck they have no sort of wishes ;
The pastry's theirs—they learned to advertise.

—*Goff's Hand Book.*

COLOR BLENDING.

The study of color blending and the harmony of tints should prove never failing source of interesting inquiry, and no compositor would be any the worse for possessing an educated eye, which could enable him to work with a color job as though he was an artist and not a botcher. To the vulgar eye, the patchy and glaring colors in the pattern of a harlequin's coat is perfection, whereas it is the pattern itself which tries to command the colors; but no such daubs of high, bright paints can ever please the eye of a cultivated man. Therefore, the compositor who knows nothing about blending, harmonizing and contrasting, would not produce such a color job as the other man who had been at the trouble of learning something about the chemistry of light and the influence of color.

GOLD BRONZE.

Gold bronze may be prepared in the following manner: Melt 2 parts of pure tin in a crucible and add to it, under constant stirring, 1 part of metallic mercury, previously heated in an iron spoon until it begins to emit fumes. When cold, the alloy is rubbed to powder, mixed with part each of chloride of ammonium and sublimed sulphur, and the whole inclosed in a flask or retort which is imbedded in a sand bath. Heat is now applied until the sand has become red-hot, and this is maintained until it is certain that vapors are no longer evolved. The vessel is then removed from the hot sand and allowed to cool. The lower part of the vessel contains the gold bronze as a shining gold colored mass. In the upper part of the flask or retort chloride of ammonium and cinnabar will be found.—*Exchange.*

NEW TYPESETTING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.

It is stated on what we deem reliable authority that Mr. Arthur D. Moe, a former Milwaukee printer, has patented a machine for setting and distributing type, which has every appearance of being a thoroughly practical one. Many of the objections embraced in other inventions of this sort have been overcome, and the result is a simple, compact, durable and inexpensive machine, which will materially lessen the slow and tedious labor of placing the little bits of metal in columns for the press. Only one operator is required. It is calculated that a person can do 75 to 100 per cent more work with the machine than by hand. The machine is designed for both newspaper and bookwork. Mr. Moe thinks it can be made to work effectually in the composing-room of a daily newspaper, which will be the severest test to which it can be put. The machine is designed to use any kind of type, and two different-sized bodies may be used in the same machine, a slight change only being required in the “distributing” apparatus, which can be changed

in five minutes. There is also a mechanism to replace the type in the “setting” machine, taking it direct from the column. This is a neat arrangement, and can be worked very rapidly. This arrangement is quite important in itself, the success of the “setting” machine depending upon the rapidity with which the “distributer” can be worked.

AN OLD PRESSMAN'S STORY.

Robert Carr is a man about 64 years of age and a native of County Cavan, Ireland, who has been a resident of Stow about a dozen years, and has accumulated a snug little property. Mr. Carr would not be regarded as one who had been associated with the newspaper craft. He has never been a journalist; still he can proudly claim the distinction of having, in a modest way, been connected with journalism when it was in a primitive condition. Mr. Carr tells with pardonable pride of his experience in turning the crank on the old hand-press which resulted in running off the first copy of the New York *Tribune*, and how its founder, Horace Greeley, stood by and took off the first two papers, that being the number struck off before a halt was made in the proceedings.

When questioned in relation to his connection with that paper and his experience in the mechanical department he said :

“Well, I don't know as I can tell you much, sir, that you care about, 'cause I was only a boy and didn't have anything to do with getting up the paper, and don't remember much about how it was got out, although I remember my work was rather hard for a lad. You see, I came from Ireland, and went to work first for a contractor named James Foster, who had a sandbank where Nineteenth street is now. My work was to collect the pay for a load of sand, or take a check when any one would come for a load. After workin' there some time I took sick and was poorly off for health. Then I went to live with a friend of mine named Steve Lynch, who run a boarding-house on Gold street. Among the boarders were a number of printer chaps, and I remember they used to be talkin' about a new paper that was going to be started, and they would be wonderin' if it would pay, and how long it would run, and the like o' that. There was a chap boarded there named Clark, I think, who was one of the paper hands, and if I remember right he was one of what they called associate editors. He asked me if I didn't want a job in a printing office. I told him I did. He said it would be hard work for a boy, but didn't say what the work was. Well, I went down to go to work, and I tell you things did look wonderful to me then, for it was something new to me, you see, the men handling the little leads, the printing press, and the hurrying around was strange. What did I do? Why, they put me on to run the press with a chap named Fitzpatrick. It took two of us to turn the crank to run that old-fashioned hand-press, and it was tough work for us, I can tell yer. They were all bustlin' round lively, and when the form was on we took hold and turned.”

“Horace Greeley, who was the starter of the paper — well, he was all 'round everywhere; he stood at the press and took off the first two copies. The first one run off was all right, but the second was all blurred up, and we had to stop and fix something before more papers could be run.”

“Did you ever have occasion to talk much with Mr. Greeley?” he was asked.

“No, not much. I don't remember anything in particular that I ever heard him say to anyone, but I know just how he looked. He wore a drab coat that came down to his knees, and he always had on his head, when he wore his headgear, a medium sized, snuff-colored hat. He was well liked by the boys, and sometimes would joke and have lots of fun with 'em; then at other times you couldn't get anything out of him. He was most always on foot, and was around lively as a fly, looking at this, peeking at that and havin' an eye out for everything.”

“The boys used to wet a piece of paper, make it into a ball and fire it at one another. I have seen Horace more than once make a paper ball and then on the sly pelt it at some one. The first time I worked on the press we worked four hours and then quit. News used to come in any and all ways, sometimes there wouldn't be but little of it, and then it would come in all in a heap. We never knew how long

we had got to work, or when, but was always ready to go to work at any time. Sometimes a lot of news would get around unexpected like, and all hands would be called up, perhaps in the night, to go to work and get off the paper as quick as we could. I remember there was an order came from Cincinnati for 160 copies. All hands thought it was a great prize, and there was lots of excitement over it. Cincinnati, we thought then, was almost out of the world, the means of communication were so poor, you know, compared with what they are these days. I remember one chap said, when the order came in and the papers were sent off soon after: 'I tell yer what it is, boys, this paper is goin' to be an enterprisin' one yet,' and sure he was right about it.

"One day, as I stood by the press, a man rushed in, and going close up to one of the writers on the *Tribune*, drew out a long knife and made a jab at him. I kinder thought there was something up, the way he came in and the savage look he had, and when he hauled out the knife I grabbed him and tossed him to the floor, then all hands were around, and we had him. It was all something about a woman that had been written about in the paper. The man whose life I saved, perhaps, gave me a pair of nice boots for doing him a good turn. All the work done was on one floor. Horace Greeley had a little room in the back part. I stopped there about a year; we run the *Tribune* off by hand all that time, but when I left they were talking about putting in steam power."—*Boston Globe*.

THE LONGEST WORD.

Far behind most foreign languages, ancient and modern, comes the English language as regards length of words. Except in the word "honorificabilitudinität"—which, though it exists in literature, is, of course, a mere manufactured piece of absurdity—we have, I believe, no word extending beyond seven syllables. To some European nations this may appear contemptible enough. In this respect, however, the old world can teach a lesson to the new. In a work I have met with an Aztec word of 32 letters, "amatiacuiloquitlaxlahuilli." It is satisfactory to learn that the signification of the word is worthy of its proportions. It means "payment received for having been bearer of a paper with writing on it." So far as regards the number of letters employed accordingly we are far more extravagant than the Aztecs. Gallatin, in the "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," supplies from the Cherokee language a word even more portentous. This is "Winitawtgeginaliskawlungtanawneiltseit," which means, "They will by that time have nearly done granting [favors] from a distance to them and to me." With a vocabulary of this kind a perfect command of speech and writing must be a matter of some difficulty.—*The Gentleman's Magazine*.

The writer evidently had not heard of "deanthropomorphization," a perfectly legitimate word coined by John Fiske.

The longest word in the Welsh language, has, after a long period of oblivion, been once more exhumed. It is "Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgwyngyllgogerbwllantysiligoedgogoch." This awful word of seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables, is the name of a village in Wales, constituted the subject of a lecture lately given by the Rev. J. King, M. A., at the museum, Berwick, in which he showed that it means: "St. Mary's white hazel pool, near the turning pool, near the whirlpool, very near the pool by Llantzioi, fronting the rocky islet of Gogo."

HOW TO CALCULATE WEIGHT OF PAPER.

When paper of irregular size must be ordered, and it is important to retain a certain thickness, as in the case of enlargement of a form of ordinary 24mo to 32mo, or in case of its reduction to a 16mo, the proper weight of the size wanted may be determined by a simple calculation, thus: The difference between 24 and 32, or between 24 and 16, is 8, or eight twenty-fourths, or one-third. The size of paper wanted should weigh one-third more for the 32-page form, or one-third less for the 16-page form.

When the proportion between the sizes is not regular, as in the above case, the desired weight may be found by reducing both sizes (the paper in use and the paper desired) to square inches, making a question in simple proportion. For example: To find the weight of a

ream of paper 20 by 30 inches, of the same thickness as a ream of 24 by 38 inches, weighing 40 pounds. Multiply together the length and width of the smaller size, 20 by 30, which gives 600 square inches. Multiply the length and width of the larger sheet, 24 by 38, which gives 912 square inches. It is now a simple question of proportion. As 912 is to 600, so is 40 to the answer, which is 26½.—*Exchange*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the advance sheets of the First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor, from Carroll D. Wright, commissioner.

WE acknowledge the receipt from the St. Louis Typefoundry of its latest price list. Like all productions from that establishment, it is a gem in its way.

A NEW paper folder and cutter has been put on the market recently, which has some good points. It is made of vulcanized rubber and has two blades, and is always ready for use, no matter how it is picked up. It is quite strong and flexible, and is sold at a low price. The Kerner Pen Company, 25 Bond street, New York, are the manufacturers.

A WESTERN exchange tells its readers how "to mind their P's," in the following paragraph: "Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press have a peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and his pocketbook kept plethoric by prompt paying patrons, he puts his pen to his paper in peace; his paragraphs are more pointed; he paints his pictures of passing events in more pleasing colors, and the perusal of his paper is a pleasure to the people. Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in some place where all persons can perceive it."

FROM the statistical report issued by the treasury department, we gather the following figures, showing the value of exports pertaining to the paper interest for the two fiscal years, respectively, ended June 30, 1885:

	1884.	1885.
Stationery, except paper	\$342,980	\$395,123
Paper-hangings	84,710	102,018
Writing-paper and envelopes	89,932	77,418
All other paper and manufactures of	755,179	793,057
 Totals	 \$1,272,810	 \$1,367,616
Increase .....	.....	\$94,806

On general merchandise the value of our exports exceed our imports upwards of \$154,000,000.

FROM the attention which is being given in the endeavor to invent a type-writer of a more practical character than any now in use, it is highly probable that this will be accomplished at a not very distant date, if it has not been already in the Columbia type-writer which has recently made its appearance in London. It is claimed by the inventors that it can attain a speed of over forty words per minute in excess of any other portable type-writer, and that for extreme simplicity, compactness, economy, ease and durability, it is absolutely first, whilst it is the cheapest type-writer, giving upper and lowercase letters, in the market. One of the many advantages is that the paper need not be rolled round the barrel, but simply placed in straight, and another is that as many as a dozen copies can be taken simultaneously by use of carbonic paper.—*Exchange*.

THE St. Paul Press Club recently elected the following officers: E. V. Smalley, of the *Northwest*, president; G. K. Shaw, of the *Dispatch*, vice-president; C. M. Shultz, of the *Pioneer Press*, treasurer; L. B. Little, of the *Globe*, secretary; C. F. Jones, of the *Tribune*, financial secretary. Board of Directors: F. A. Carle, of the *Pioneer Press*; Capt. G. H. Moffett, of the *Globe*; C. S. Bartram, of the *Dispatch*; Capt. Castle, of the *Farmers' Advocate*; Herman Stockenstrom, of the *Hemlandet*; and C. H. Lienau, of the *Volkszeitung*. House Committee: H. P. Hall, of the *Observer*; J. S. Richardson, of the *Globe*; H. I. Cleveland, of the *Pioneer Press*. Mr. Smalley made a felicitous speech in accepting the office. He claimed the St. Paul daily press covered a larger field of territory than that of any other city in the United States, its domain being bounded by the British possessions on the north, the Rocky mountains on the west, while on the south and east it reached half way to Chicago.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

The sheet delivery is the most perfect yet invented.

1st. The bed is as EASY OR ACCESS FROM THIS BACK AS AN ORDINARY IRONING-STOVE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.

2d. The sheet is delivered printed side up, without touching the printed surface in ANY WAY.

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, in plain view of the person (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "OPTIMUS."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work

BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

One of the above presses can be seen in operation in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 162 Clark Street, this city.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

1st. OUR STILL GRIPPER MOTION, which registers PERFECTLY.

2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press, which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

3d. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the pistons and AIR-CHAMBERS from paper or other substances

which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

4th. The PERSON, which can be Adjusted to the EXACT size of the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either

can be readily and accurately compensated.

5th. ROLLER or JOURNAL BEARINGS, securing the following advantages: (a) Any single roller may be REMOVED WITHOUT DISTURBING the others. (b) All the rollers may be REMOVED and REMAID without altering

their "set." (c) When desired, the FORM ROLLS MAY be relaxed from contact with the distributor and type

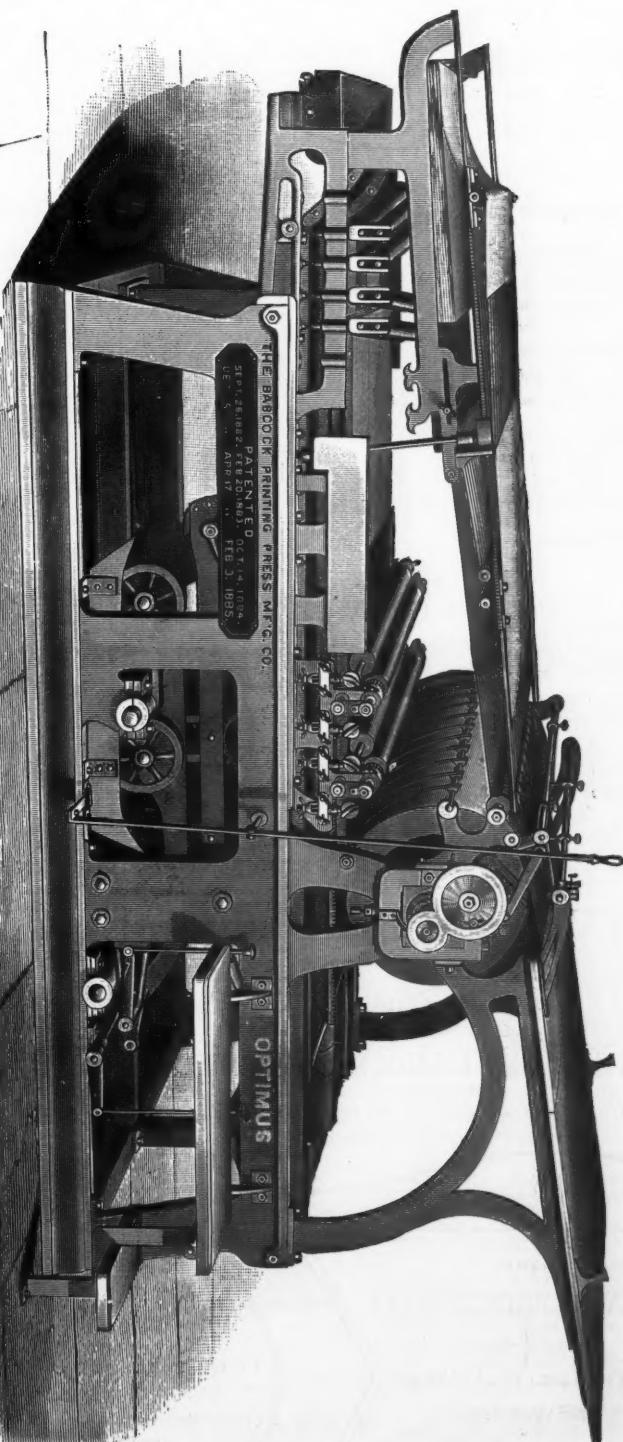
WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.

6th. Our REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. Our IMPRESSION TRIM, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. Our CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalance to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.



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General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

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Scott Printing Presses, Dooley Paper Cutters, etc.
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81 & 83 Jackson St.,
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Especial attention given to Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.

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ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

First Class Gold Medal awarded at New Orleans International Exhibition.

Special and Patented Points of Superiority:

Large Ink Fountain with Automatic Brayer, Duplex Distributor, Roller Changer, Adjustable Disk Movement, Chromatic Attachment, Positive Movements, Balanced Platen, Solid Platen Bearings, Improved Impression Regulators, New Impression Throw-off, Patent Mechanical Movement, Center Gripper Finger, Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw Bars.

We Claim that
the Golding Jobber is superior to all other presses in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression, and facilities for making ready quickly.

We Guarantee the Press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press, and the purchaser may return it within 30 days and have his money refunded, if found inferior to the other.

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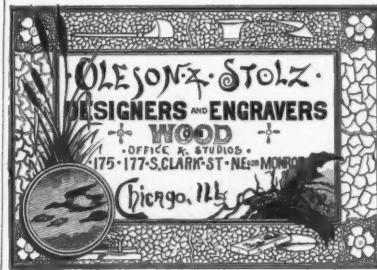
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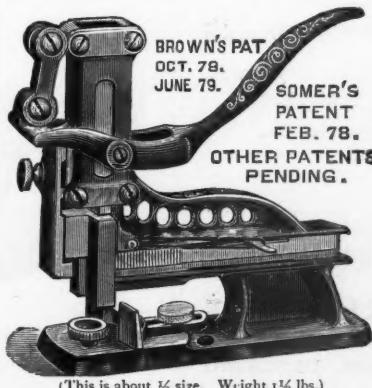
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Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.



BROWN'S PAT.
OCT. 78.
JUNE 79.

SOMER'S
PATENT
FEB. 78.
OTHER PATENTS
PENDING.

(This is about $\frac{1}{2}$ size. Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.)

THIS cut represents a new machine for binding papers of any kind, and light pamphlets with **Wire Staples**, and is capable of holding 100 staples at a charge and automatically feeding the same so they may be inserted one by one and automatically clinched flat on the underside of the papers.

No more Feeding Staples in Singly.

One hundred staples can be put into the machine at a time, and to facilitate the filling of the machine the staples are put up ready mounted on wooden rods and can be instantly inserted.

Its Capacity is Marvelous!

It will bind any thickness from one sheet to documents, papers or pamphlets of forty or fifty sheets, and do its work perfectly.

The machine is very thoroughly built, all the important parts being steel hardened, and iron case hardened; all parts are interchangeable. Each machine is charged with staples and thoroughly tested before being packed. It is a handsome machine, being Japanned in black and decorated in gold.

Price of Machine, \$3.00.
Staples, in boxes of 500, per box, 25 Cts.

Sizes of Staples, three-sixteenths, one-fourth and five-sixteenths inch.

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Leads, Brass Rules, Galleys, Metal Furniture & Quotations.

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Mitering Machine,
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BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS' USE, BLOCKING,
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Send for NEW Specimen Book.

"WALKER & BRESNAN:

"We could not get along without the Mitering Machine. It is excellent
"SHEPARD & JOHNSTON."

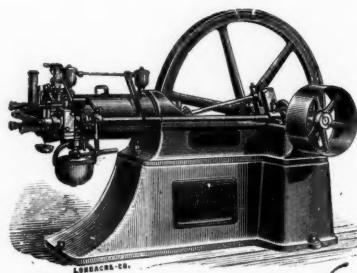
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Branch Office, 130 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

—OVER 18,000 IN USE.—

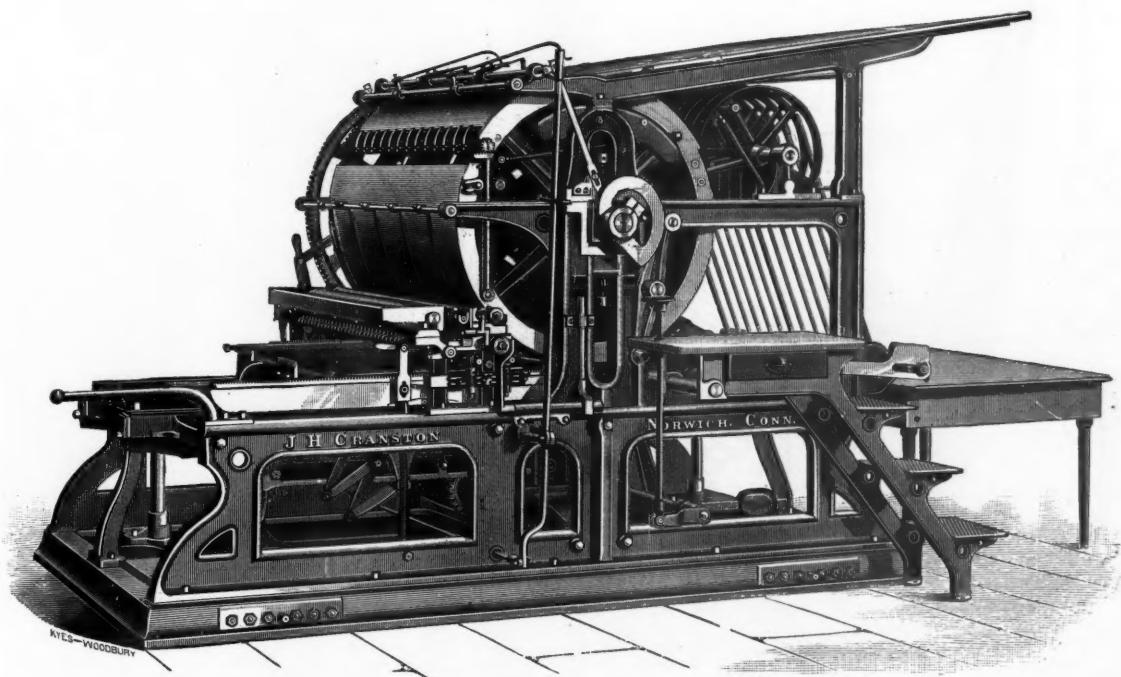


Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 horse-power.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE
Per Cent. LESS GAS than PER BRAKE HORSE-POWER.

THE "CRANSTON"



Patent Improved

Steam Power

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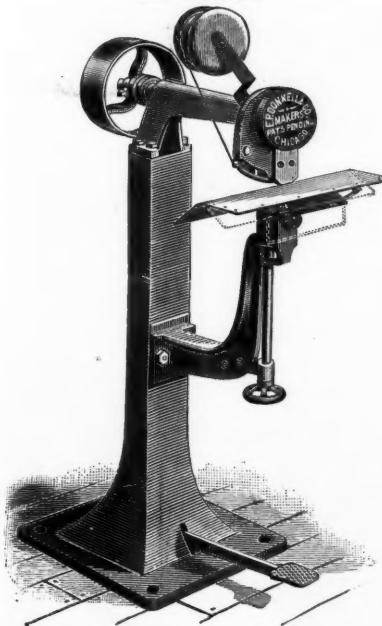
With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

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BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

158 and 160 Clark St., CHICAGO.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

IN offering this valuable and simple WIRE STITCHING MACHINE to the trade, we can safely say that it is the only simple Wire Stitcher that does not require an expert machinist to keep it in good working order. This machine forms, drives and clinches a staple from a continuous round wire wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to three-sixteenths of an inch thick, either through the back, center or saddle.

The machine has but seven single parts, including the iron stand. There are no parts to get out of order, no clogging up with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is 100 revolutions per minute, each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertise of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books, with one adjustment to lengthen or shorten the staple while the machine is running, and always forming a perfect staple. This stitcher works finely on pamphlet calendar work. A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cams movements, and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

The simplicity of this machine is wonderful, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. They have given the highest satisfaction. All iron and steel. Weight 250 lbs.

Price, Stitcher complete, No. 2,	-	-	-	\$225.00
" " " No. 3,	-	-	-	350.00
" Best Round Wire, per pound,	-	-	-	.25
" " Flat " "	-	-	-	.35

No. 3 machine stitches from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, flat or round wire.

42 YEARS IN THE PAPER TRADE!

THE OLD RELIABLE

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1844



1886

Nos. 173 & 175 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

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Now ready, and will be mailed on application.

CONTAINS ALL VARIETIES OF

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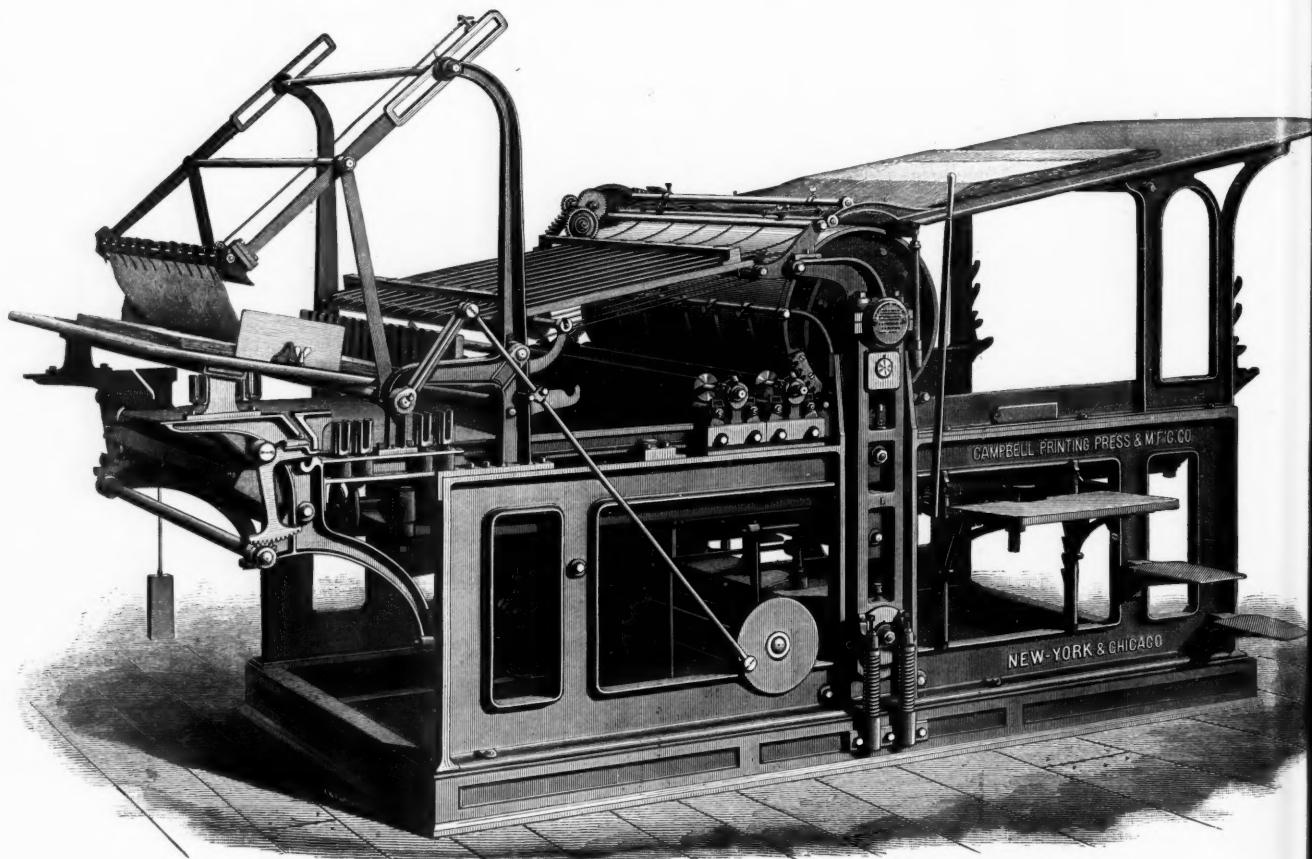
Send for our Catalogue before ordering elsewhere.

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ONLY RECENTLY INVENTED AND NOW APPLIED TO

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FOUR-ROLLER JOB AND BOOK TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS WITH P. M. D.

THE above new delivery is *not an experiment*, but a most perfect device which has won for itself the most enthusiastic praises from everyone of the many printers who are now using it.

A press with our “P. M. D.” will print at the *highest speed* the most *difficult jobs*, and deliver every sheet *PRINTED SIDE UP*, accurately piled and in a position where the pressman can inspect them as he stands upon the floor, or regulates the flow of ink. *Every sheet is delivered without having anything whatever come in contact with its printed surface.*

For prices and terms, and full information describing the *perfect distribution and register* of our printing presses and their many other excellent features, apply to

THE CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO.

No. 306 Dearborn Street,

NEW YORK OFFICE—160 WILLIAM ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

IX.—AFTER THE WAR.

FROM the close of the war in 1865, until the great Chicago fire in 1871, constituted beyond doubt the most prosperous period, for the employers and employed alike, that the printing business of Chicago has ever been favored with. Money was plenty, and although the immense armies that had been maintained during the war were disbanded, and the men returned to civil life, new business enterprises were so freely embarked upon that no appreciable surplus of labor was noticeable in the country. The value of all the necessities of life remained at war figures, a fact that, when taken into consideration with the undeniable truth that the advance in wages will not keep pace with a pronounced advance in the cost of living, will perhaps furnish a satisfactory explanation for the rapidity with which trades unions were formed at this time. While workingmen could not well help being aware of the exorbitant figures to which their ordinary living expenses had advanced, they soon began to comprehend equally clearly that an equivalent advance in the way of wages could only be obtained by organization. Previous to the civil war, the typographical union was about the only trade organization in the city that I have any recollection of. At the close of the war, many of the more prominent occupations had their unions, some of them exercising a greater influence than they have been able to wield since.

As the various trades became organized, the necessity for some central body soon became manifest, that more unity of action might be observed. The earliest effort of the various unions of the city looking toward combination resulted in the organization of a trades assembly, which was first effected in the year 1864, and the first delegates from the typographical union to that body were Jacob A. Van Duzer and Geo. K. Hazlitt. Its origin was due entirely to the efforts of the printers, and grew out of a desire to boycott the morning *Post*, during the strike which occurred that year, and which was fully detailed in the preceding article. The committee having charge of that strike, which was composed of Messrs. P. J. J. O'Connor, James Tracey, and A. H. Brown, recognizing the desirability of securing the co-operation of all the trades unionists of the city, determined upon organizing them into a central body, and with that end in view called a meeting at Bryan Hall, all the expenses of hall rent, brass band, etc., being assumed by the typographical union. The committee secured the attendance of Mayor Sherman as presiding officer, and Mr. Andrew Shuman, editor of the *Evening Journal*, as the principal speaker. The meeting was a pronounced success in every way, the workingmen of the city evincing much enthusiasm in the project in view, the result being the successful organization of the first trades assembly of Chicago. I cheerfully bear witness to the great amount of good the assembly has accomplished for the wage-workers of the city in the past, and I fervently hope that its success in the future will fully meet the most sanguine expectations of its stanchest followers. The typographical union, as a body, seeing the great possibilities for good in an organization of this kind, has always been one of the most sincere, liberal and consistent supporters of the Trades Assembly to be found among the trades unions of the city.

In the newspaper field at this time the workingmen had their special organ in the *Workingman's Advocate*, a weekly publication that also came into existence, like the Trades Assembly, in the year 1864, but like the Trades Assembly, attained its greatest prosperity during the period of which I am now writing. This paper was founded by two printers named John Blake and James Hayde, though I believe it was on the suggestion of James Tracey that the publication was first undertaken. The copartnership named existed but for a few months, Hayde purchasing Blake's interest at the end of that time. Shortly afterward A. C. Cameron secured an interest in the publication, when

it was issued for some time under the proprietorship of Cameron & Hayde, at 100 Madison street. Mr. Cameron eventually assumed entire control of the paper, Mr. Hayde retiring to accept a position as grain inspector. Of the original projectors of this enterprise, Tracey and Blake are both dead, the latter dying of consumption in Quincy some ten years since, while Mr. Hayde is a conspicuous member of the Board of Trade in this city, at the present time. The *Workingman's Advocate* became the official organ of the National Labor Union, as also of the Cigar-Makers' International Union, the Plasterers', Bricklayers', and Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions, and several national and international organizations. The paper at times occupied a very influential and prominent place in the counsels of the workingmen, and at the height of its power was recognized as the representative trade journal of the United States. The publication was in existence, with varying success, for about fifteen years altogether.

The Trades Assembly had scarcely got in working order when the agitation for the adoption of the eight-hour work-day began to assume shape and attract attention throughout the country. This question was first brought forward at the close of the war, and a very lively discussion of the merits of the movement was kept up for some years. Many of the state legislatures were petitioned to pass an act making eight hours a legal day's work, the measure finally reaching congress, where it passed both houses and became a law in 1868. During the agitation that was carried on in the meantime in favor of this reform, the working classes displayed a commendable interest in the matter, many large and enthusiastic meetings being held in this city to popularize and advance the measure. The movement culminated on the first day of May, 1868, that being the time set by all the organizations interested when the eight-hour standard was to be put in practical operation. A monster procession was participated in by nearly all the workingmen of the city on that date, business generally being suspended for the day. This was the largest and most imposing labor demonstration that has ever taken place in the Northwest. The procession, which was estimated to be fully four miles in length, and which occupied over an hour in passing a given point, was under the chief marshalship of Gen. John B. Turchin, a hero of the late war, and who quite recently delivered a lecture in this city on the Battle of Missionary Ridge. The procession was followed by an immense open-air meeting on the lake front, which was presided over by the Hon. John B. Rice, then mayor of the city. Many distinguished gentlemen addressed the meeting, and letters explaining their unavoidable absence and their sympathy with the movement were read from Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, and from the governor of Illinois.

Thus it will be seen that in our affairs, as in the affairs of state, history repeats itself. The net results of the movement so vigorously agitated at that time were the passage of an eight-hour law by congress, which was intended to govern only the employés of the national government, and, in this city, the adoption of the short day by a single union—the stone cutters'. What the results of the present agitation will be, would be rather a difficult question to answer at the present time, though as a matter of fact and history we do not seem to be any nearer the consummation of our desire than we were eighteen years ago. The self-same arguments have been gone over again that were so eloquently put forward at that time, and are met by the same objections on the part of the employers. In my own opinion it would have been less difficult to adopt the eight-hour standard at the first attempt than will be the case now, and for these reasons: Then there was not the enormous amount of capital invested in machinery that there is now, nor were the working people concentrated in such large numbers, under the management of a single corporation or firm, as is the case now; the facilities for communication and fast travel, these two great agencies which have so completely annihilated the pet doctrine of supply and demand, were then in their infancy compared to the almost complete state of perfection in which they are now found; and, finally, the spirit of competition which now governs trade between one section of the country and another was then practically unknown. To secure any lasting benefits in this direction the working classes must proceed with caution and moderation. That a shorter work day is something that will eventually be universally adopted, I have not the

least doubt. But it must be brought about gradually, and with as little friction to the existing order of things as possible. To name a particular day and hour, on and after which the millions of working people, and the millions of dollars' worth of machinery and appliances in the country must stop their work and cease their production to the extent of one-fifth, is to ask something that I think all will now admit to be wholly impracticable and entirely beyond our reach. Let the printers of the country, employers and employés, in a harmonious and business-like way, come together and make an effort to solve this problem in a manner that will be mutually beneficial to all concerned, and in a way that will avoid all disastrous results. This is the proper method, at least to my way of thinking, to meet this question, for meet it we must sooner or later.

Before dismissing this subject, I will mention the fact that Mr. A. C. Cameron, then editor of the *Workingman's Advocate*, and now editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, was selected as the American representative to the International Labor Congress, which was held at Basle, Switzerland, in September, 1869. Mr. Cameron was the first American workman to be honored in this way, and was still further honored by having his address on that occasion telegraphed in full to the London *Times*, and published in other leading European journals.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO NOTES.

GOODALL'S *Sun*, published at the Union Stock Yards, has been enlarged to an eight-column folio.

THE Chicago *Telegram* was awarded the publication of the tax list for Cook County taxes unpaid for 1885.

THE principal lithographic establishments of this city are now running their hands on nine hours' work, granting nine hours' pay.

WE are indebted to the *Wood-Workers' Journal*, of Philadelphia, for the illustrations of the relations of capital to labor in the present issue.

IT is stated that A. C. McClurg & Co., the well-known publishers of this city, are going to publish a catalogue this year, for the first time in the history of the firm.

SNIDER & HOOLE, 178 Monroe street, have recently issued a price list of their bookbinders' and paper-box makers' materials, which should be in the hands of every member of the trade.

THE Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company have enjoined Frederick A. Wichelman and James A. Caldwell, of this city, from making wax paper, infringing on patents held by the petitioner.

THE personal cards of the Chicago delegates to the International Typographical Union, the work of Poole Brothers, of this city, have been universally admired for their design, execution, effect, and coloring.

MR. STEPHEN HOE, of R. Hoe & Co., who has been for some time past manager of the Chicago branch of the business, has returned to New York and is temporarily superseded by Mr. Burlingame, from the New York office.

BUSINESS, on the whole, is reported as materially improved since the cessation of the labor strikes, and all our manufacturers, without exception—and it is needless to mention them in detail—seem perfectly satisfied with the outlook.

THE Jefferson *Times*, one of the latest additions to our suburban papers, is one of the most attractive among the number. It is printed at Humboldt Park, at the northwestern edge of the city, has a cylinder press, and uses a brand new outfit.

THE UNION TYPEFOUNDRY, Samuel Bingham's Son and other firms which have recently moved to new quarters on Dearborn street, south of Van Buren, express themselves well satisfied with the change, and report business materially improved.

CHARLES W. ROSS, Esq., the able and popular representative in this city of Farmer, Little & Co., was presented on Decoration Day, by his better half, with a bouncing boy, weighing eleven and a half pounds. At last accounts father and son were doing well. "Got a flush, Charlie?" said an ardent bachelor admirer, desirous of showing his wit,

shortly after hearing the news. "Well, hardly," responded the proud parent, "but I've got what it takes a good hand to beat, and what you don't hold—*three of a kind*."

REMOVAL.—A. Wagener & Co., electrotypers, have removed from West Monroe street to more commodious quarters at 196 and 198 South Clark street, where they are prepared to promptly execute all classes of work in their trade committed to their care.

A FAIR DISTRIBUTION.—The firm of Donohue & Henneberry have, we understand, given an order for three four-roller presses to each of the following firms: Walter Scott & Co., C. Potter, Jr., & Co., C. B. Cottrell & Son, and the Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Company.

A RECENT list of union offices published by Chicago Typographical Union for June, 1886, shows that the daily and weekly newspapers number 387, and the book and job offices 65. The large office of R. R. Donnelley & Sons, publisher of the city directory, has been added to the list of union offices.

SNIDER & HOOLE report the following sales during the past month: Donohue & Henneberry, a full supply of the unrivaled Sanborn machinery; O'Neill & Griswold, a new first-class Hickok ruling machine; Pictorial Printing Company, a 34-inch Star cutter (Sanborn), and to Murdock & Brother, Wichita, Kansas, also, a 34-inch Star cutter (Sanborn).

THE John B. Jeffrey Printing Company, of Chicago, one of the largest and best known printing houses in the West, being principally devoted to the theatrical and show business, has made an assignment. The liabilities are fixed at \$108,288, and the assets, including plant and stock, amount to \$237,000. The outlook for the creditors is of a somewhat dubious character.

FROM Secretary-Treasurer Rastall's annual report to the International Typographical Union, we take the following, which shows the steady growth of Chicago Typographical Union: Initiated during the year, 109; admitted by card, 477; withdrawn by card, 436; deceased, 8; number in good standing, 1,219; receipts of union during the year, \$6,748.65.

UNION No. 74 has been organized in the Union Stock Yards of this city, and the following officers elected: G. W. Hannaford, president; H. L. Bettes, vice-president; M. C. Miskey, secretary-treasurer; H. A. Harrell, recording secretary; M. C. Misener, Charles F. Bairds, and J. C. Becker, board of trustees; W. B. Graves, sergeant at-arms. Forty members signed the constitution.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY, who were recently burned out on the corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, have placed an order for the entire re-equipment of their establishment in the hands of Farmer, Little & Co., who originally furnished their office on their removal to their old premises. This is certainly an indorsement of which the firm have every reason to feel proud.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co. have secured judgment against Thomas Althrop, of The Althrop Publishing and Mailing House, 56 Wabash avenue, for \$750, for goods supplied to the defunct playing-card printing business, which was conducted in the name of W. L. Catherwood. Testimony was given which induced the jury to decide that Thos. Althrop was owner, and liable for the amount claimed.

MARRIED.—On June 2, Mr. James M. Abel, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, was united in wedlock to Miss Lillie Lloyd, at Lawndale, Cook County. The ceremony was witnessed by a few favored friends and relatives, after which the happy couple departed on a two weeks' trip to the northland. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them in their new and endearing relationship every happiness which this world can bestow, and trusts that in due course of time it will be able to announce the advent of another Abel representative.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Early on the morning of May 20 the body of A. M. Wood, of the old and well-known firm of A. M. Wood & Co., was found by a member of Pinkerton's night watch at the bottom of an unfinished elevator shaft, 184 and 186 Monroe street, in the premises to which the firm had recently moved from their old quarters, 106 Madison street. The cause of the accident is unknown, though it is reasonably

supposed that, forgetting for the time being its unprotected state, he unfortunately, in the dark, stepped from his office into the shaft, a few feet distant, and was instantly killed by the fall.

THE spring edition of *The Chicago Electrotyper*, issued by the Shniiedewend & Lee Co., has just made its appearance. It is most gratifying to observe the splendid typographical execution of our type-founders' periodicals. The taste and skill expended on our friend *The Electrotyper* is far above the average, and its owners deserve substantial returns in reward for their enterprise and outlay. Every craftsman in the land ought to secure a copy, and to those who have not been fortunate enough to receive one, we would suggest to them to send their address to the publishers at 303 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ONE of the largest conflagrations with which Chicago has been visited for some time occurred on the morning of May 26, and resulted in the total destruction of the six-story building located at the northwest corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, occupied by several large publishing houses, among them those of Belford, Clarke & Co., Donohue, Henneberry & Co., R. S. Peale & Co., the Central Lithographing and Engraving Co., and Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, etc. The loss is variously estimated from \$600,000 to \$750,000, which is largely covered by insurance. Between four and five hundred employés were temporarily thrown out of employment.

EARLY CLOSING.—The following agreement explains itself:

CHICAGO, May 1, 1886.

We, the undersigned paper manufacturers and dealers, hereby agree to close our respective places of business at one o'clock on Saturday afternoons from June 5 until September 1:

FRIEND & FOX PAPER CO.,
CHICAGO PAPER CO.,
GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.,
W. O. TYLER PAPER CO.,
FITCH, HUNT & CO.,

T. DWIGHT, JR., & CO.,
BRADNER SMITH & CO.,
NEWTON & LEOPOLD,
F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.,
GODFREY & CLARK,
W. D. MESSINGER & CO.

THREE members of Chicago Typographical Union have been gathered by the Great Reaper during the month of May, 1886. Geo. W. Thorpe, a young man recently arrived from England, had performed but one day's work in this city when he was seized with pneumonia, which terminated fatally May 4, and he was buried at the expense of the union in the union lot at Rose Hill, May 8. John W. Kerr, a native of Scotland, and for many years an employé of the *Inter Ocean* office, died May 28, aged 65 years. He had been afflicted the greater portion of his life with fistula, which finally caused his death. He was buried in a private lot at Oakwoods Cemetery. Horace G. Boughman, one of the trustees of the union funds, and a compositor on the *News* since it was first issued, died May 28, of paralysis and apoplexy. He was incapacitated for work for a year previous to his death, his ailment first attacking the optic nerves, and rendering his eyesight imperfect. He was buried in the union lot at Rose Hill Cemetery, May 31.

THE advance asked in the newspaper scale of prices of this city, and which was submitted to arbitration, was decided adversely to the printers by Judge Gary, on the ground that the cost of living and the earnings of the printers of Chicago, as compared with the other cities, rendered an advance uncalled for and unwarranted. The following is the decision in full:

In the matter of the arbitration between the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, and the publishers of the Chicago daily and auxiliary newspapers, in which I have been called in as umpire to act with Messrs. Cameron, Stivers, Lawson and Nixon, who had been selected by the parties to the controversy as arbitrators, and who are unable to agree upon a decision, I have to say: First, That as the said arbitrators are divided in opinion as to whether anything more is submitted to be decided than the rate per 1,000 ems, I do not feel at liberty to decide upon any other question; and upon that question I find that the rates of 40 cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers, and 37 cents per 1,000 on evening papers, have been established for the last five years, with but one effort in that time to change them, and that unsuccessful.

That if any argument could properly be based upon the profits of the publishers, we have no evidence upon that subject; that compositors on evening papers receive as large a compensation for their time and labor, taking into consideration all the advantages and disadvantages attending their branch of business when compared with others, as mechanics of any class, and larger than that of almost any other; that in the division of the compositors, by their own selection of pursuits between the morning and evening papers, as worthy a class of men, both as mechanics and citizens, are engaged upon one class of papers as upon the other, and

that there is no sufficient evidence that the net compensation for their time and labor is not as great in Chicago as in any other large city, in proportion to the necessary expenses of men with families in the respective cities.

I therefore decide that there should be no change from the former prices of 40 cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers and 37 cents per 1,000 ems for evening papers, and that this award shall take effect with the week beginning May 30, 1886, leaving what has been done from May 1 to May 29, inclusive, to be adjusted by the parties respectively.

(Signed) JOSEPH E. GARY.

TO ARTISTIC JOB PRINTERS.—The W. O. Tyler Paper Company, of this city, have issued the following explanatory circular in response to inquiries received respecting the terms upon which the premiums will be awarded the designers of the most artistic cover page for their annual catalogue, as per advertisement in the May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER :

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of recent date, we mail you a copy of our 1885 catalogue. The catalogue for 1886 will be the same size.

The wording on the cover for 1886 will be substantially the same as on the 1885 issue. We desire that the style should be very different, and that this work shall be executed solely from type and typefoundry products.

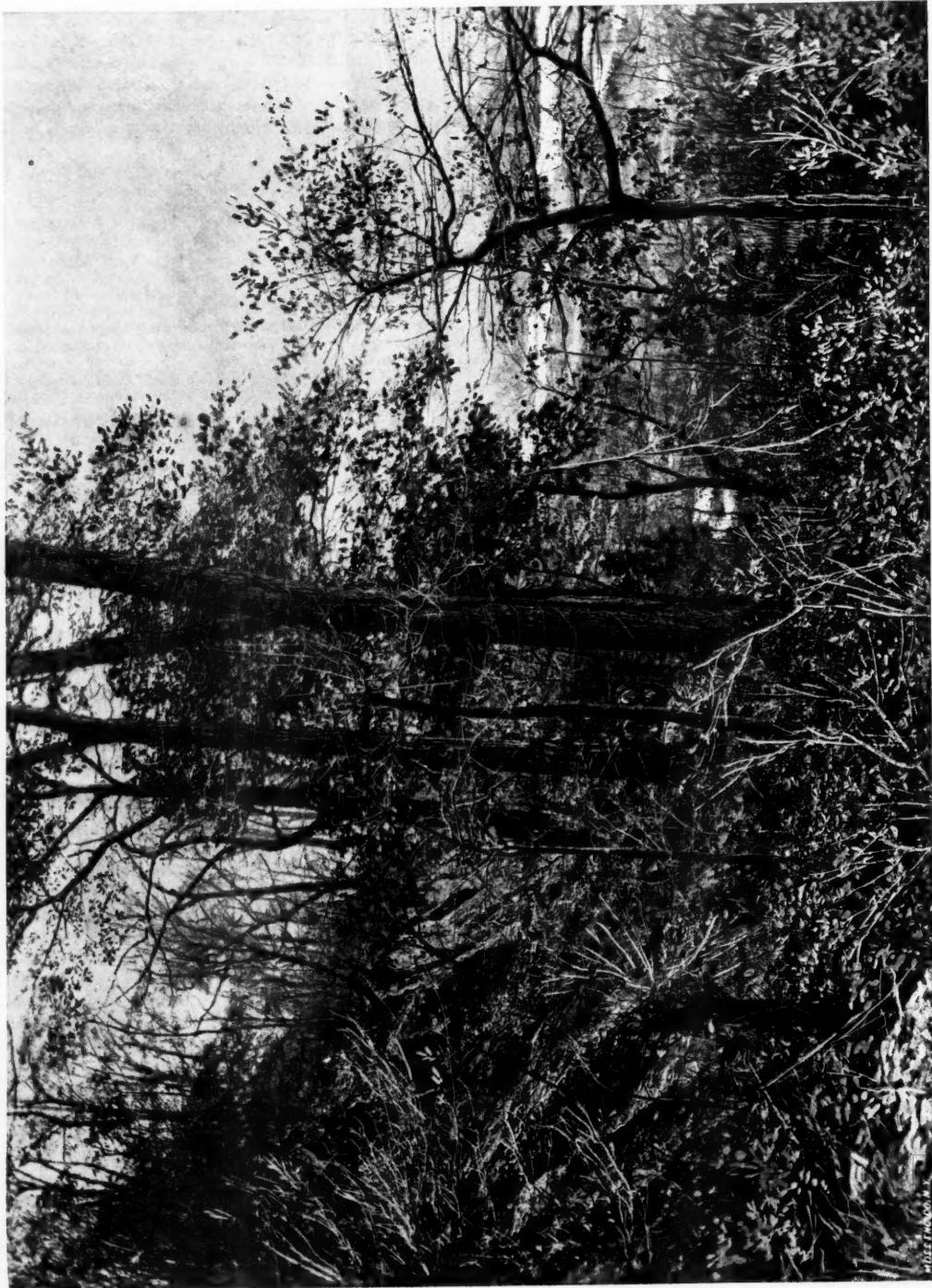
The stock on which the cover is to be printed will probably be some shade of enameled cover, the color of which will be left to the taste of the party submitting the design. However, competitors will not be confined to enameled cover, but any other suitable material may be used. The work may be in one color or in several. The latest date at which designs will be accepted for competition is July 25, 1886. Each design submitted must be accompanied by an estimate of the cost, exclusive of stock, of 10,000 and 15,000 copies.

The award will be made immediately thereafter. The committee who make the award will be selected by the publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER. All competitors for the same are requested to send their specimen and application to the room of the editor, 191 South Clark street. One dozen perfect copies will be required for the use of the committee making the award. After the awards have been made by the committee, the premiums will be forwarded to the successful parties.

Parties desirous of securing copies of last year's catalogue can secure the same by addressing, Editor INLAND PRINTER, 191 South Clark street.

VISIT OF TEXAN JOURNALISTS.—During the past month Chicago has been honored by the visit of a distinguished party of editors from the Lone Star State—the members of the Texas Press Association, comprising thirty-seven gentlemen and three ladies, representatives from a state which is larger by 5,000 square miles than the New England and Middle States and North Carolina combined, and which numbers within its borders counties as large as Delaware and Maryland combined, Chesapeake Bay excluded.

The officers of the party were: L. L. Foster, president, *Limestone New Era*, Groesbeck; Dr. J. B. Cranfill, secretary, *Advance-Sun*, Gatesville; L. D. Lillard, treasurer, *Recorder*, Fairfield; and C. E. Gilbert, reporter, Abilene, secretary of the National Editorial Association. The gentlemen comprising the party were: C. Scurlock, *Chronicle*, Cleburne; E. F. Yeager, *Enterprise*, Waxahachie; Calvin Satterfield, *Statesman*, Austin; Charles Culmore, *News*, Houston; J. M. Connor, Jr., *Herald*, Dangerfield; T. M. Wadsworth, *Pilot*, Springtown; Charles A. Kesseler, *Sun*, Linden; R. M. Roberts, *Indian Journal*, Muscogee, Indian Territory; T. P. Maddox, *Tablet*, Navasota; L. D. Reese, *Gazette*, Fort Worth; Richard Flood, *Sentinel*, Winnsboro; F. E. Larimer, *Round Up*, Cisco; F. H. Gaines, *Appeal*, Greenville; T. B. Robinson, *Item*, Huntsville; N. B. Morris, *Times*, Henderson; O. W. Dodson, *News*, Henderson; D. C. Williams, *Monitor*, Mineola; M. H. Clayton, *Herald*, Dallas; J. W. Gibson, *Herald*, Mineral Wells; W. E. Foster, *Telephone*, Canton; J. P. Leslie, *Enterprise*, Van Alstyne; J. E. Ellis, *Morning News*, Paris; John Hoeny, *Sun*, Weatherford; C. M. Russell, *Democrat*, Cameron; H. W. Speer, *News*, Blanco; H. M. Campbell, *News*, Dallas; R. E. Yantis, *Chronicle*, Wills Point; E. W. Harris, *Herald*, Greenville; F. R. Nance, *Times*, Farmersville; W. E. Blythe, *News*, Mount Pleasant, and F. D. Rock and Miss Virginia Rock, *Eureka*, Woodville. They were domiciled at the Tremont House under the charge of H. D. Wilson, of the Missouri Pacific, and W. H. Winfield, southwestern passenger agent of the Wabash road at Dallas, Texas, who accompanied the party from San Antonio. During their brief stay they were shown every courtesy by the Chicago Press Club, and escorted through our public parks, typefoundries and several other points of interest. They expressed themselves as highly delighted with their trip, and returned home expressing their admiration of Chicago and the enterprise manifested on every hand.



ENGRAVED BY MOSS-TYPE PROCESS.
Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl Street, New York.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM C. A. DE LA COURT, the efficient and popular superintendent of state printing, Columbus, Ohio, deposited his card in our sanctum a few days ago.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR, senior partner of the firm of George Taylor & Co., paper dealers, sailed for New York on the steamship Eider, June 10, and is expected home on the 23d instant.

H. O. BROWN, of the well-known stationery and printing firm of Brown, Treacy & Co., St. Paul, while on a recent business trip to our city, spent a pleasant hour in the office of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. JAMES L. LEE, of the firm of Shnedewend & Lee, of this city, is at present on a trip to his native town in Old England, and expects to be gone a couple of months. He arrived safe and well at Queenstown, *en route*, on Friday, June 11.

JOHN R. WINDER and P. H. Desmond, delegates from San Francisco Typographical Union to the "International," passed through Chicago on their way to Pittsburgh, and were taken care of by the boys. Both are courteous and intelligent gentlemen.

MR. A. T. HODGE, secretary of the Chicago Paper Company, starts today on a fishing excursion to the lakes of northern Wisconsin. It is understood that his many-promised friends have made special arrangement for an extra daily "refrigerator" car during his absence.

AMONG the recent visitors to this city, connected with the paper trade, have been Col. G. L. Peck, of Wing & Evans, New Jersey; Z. Crane, Jr., Dalton, Massachusetts; Mr. Bardon, of Crane Bros.; Harry Mack, of the Fox River Flour and Paper Company, and Thomas Stark, of the Breake Moore Paper Company, Louisville.

AMONG our many callers during the past month, we especially acknowledge the visit of our venerable friend, Joel G. Northrup, of Marcellus Falls, New York, now in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Northrup was the inventor and builder of the press which bears his name, and the writer of this item was part proprietor of the first press he shipped to Chicago, in 1853. During his visit we have gleaned many interesting features in his career, which we propose in due time to present to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE business card of O. P. Knauss, book and job printer, Macungie, Pennsylvania, is on the whole a very creditable production, though somewhat *overdone*. A little study on the harmony of colors would evidently prove beneficial.

C. W. THAYER, of Brockton, Massachusetts, is represented by a very neat, and symmetrical business card in colors, the general effect of which is pleasing in the extreme. It is by all means his best and most artistic effort, which has been submitted to our inspection.

C. J. ATKINSON, of Portage la Prairie, sends a colored programme for Christy's minstrels, a clean, neat, unpretentious job, and a credit to Manitoba. It is well proportioned, and proves that the compositor who set it up and arranged it had his *brains* in the right place.

FROM W. H. Wagener, of Freeport, Illinois, comes another installation of general commercial printing, embracing almost every variety of work produced in a printing-office. It is all worthy of commendation, and Freeport is to be congratulated that it requires no "outside" assistance to turn out specimens of typography which would be a credit to any city. New material and new presses, under proper management, are bound to make their influence felt.

THE city of Galt, Ontario, is to be congratulated on possessing a printing-office which can turn out such specimens of jobwork as those produced by the *Herald* office. The assortment now before us, embracing business cards, bill and letter heads, programmes, statements, bills of fare, diplomas, etc., show that it is equal to all demands made upon it. The presswork, however, is far from perfect in many instances, and could have been materially improved with a little more care and attention.

HAIGHT & DUDLEY, the well-known printers of Poughkeepsie, New York, have sent their annual specimen book of printing. Like all

their former productions, it is well-nigh faultless, some of the colored work for which this firm is especially famous, being above criticism. Candor compels us to say, however, that as a whole, we do not think the book now before us is equal to last year's production. Parties desirous of obtaining copies should send 50 cents to the publishers.

C. J. LEARY, with Almy & Milne, Fall River, also sends a large and varied assortment of commercial printing in black and colors, the chief characteristic of which is *general excellence*; although here and there a flaw might be picked in some of the mites, but to do so would smack too highly of hypercriticism. The firm bill head is a very fine piece of work. It is well proportioned, unique in design, commendable in execution, and effective in results. The tints are in harmony with the positive colors, and the general results are pleasing in the extreme.

A. G. DANIELS, of 751 Washington street, Boston, sends by express a collection of specimens of his every-day jobwork, taken at random from his samples, the object evidently being to send a little of everything. We are informed the larger jobs, such as the show cards, diplomas and annual reports, were printed on a quarto medium Golding Jobber (foot power), and the others either on a Jobber No. 6, or on Pearl presses. A glance through the hundreds of samples inclosed convinces us that while there is nothing startling or dazzling about them, no strained attempts to emulate the engraver, they come from an establishment in which a customer can rest assured, no matter what the character of his order may be, it will be executed in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

OUR friend, C. J. L., of Fall River, Massachusetts, is entirely mistaken when he charges that our notice of his production in our last issue contained an *implied disbelief* of his statement which accompanied the specimen sent, to wit: that the tint blocks were cut from cardboard glued on bottom of wood letter. We certainly had no intention of impugning his assurance, especially as we had published, several months previously, the methods by which such results could be obtained.

SAMPLES have also been received from Shepard & Johnston, Chicago; *Record* steam print, Ada, Ohio; Tucker & Co., La Crosse, Wisconsin, E. Y. Grupe, Burlington, Iowa, and, last but not least, Knowlton, McLeary & Co., Farmington, Maine, who, though "back among the hills," send some exquisite samples which would do honor to any printing office in he United States.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

At the recent session of the International Typographical Union, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—William Amison, of Nashville.

First Vice-President—Jos. H. Rymer, New York City.

Second Vice-President—Charles Gamewell, Philadelphia.

Secretary-Treasurer—David M. Pascoe, Philadelphia.

Chief Organizer—David P. Boyer, Columbus.

Delegates to National Federation of Trades—J. R. Winders, of San Francisco; Julien L. Wright, Washington, D. C., and John Scott, Toronto.

A letter was read by James J. Bailey, of Philadelphia, foreman of the *Public Ledger*, from Geo. W. Childs, Esq., proprietor of that paper, expressing his interest in workingmen, and especially in printers, and enclosing a check for \$10,000, of which \$5,000 were from the writer and \$5,000 from the well-known banker, A. J. Drexel. No conditions accompanied the gift, except that it be used for the good of the profession in whatever way the convention saw fit. A committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions of thanks to the donors. The next convention will be held in Buffalo.

THE paper trade of Great Britain gives employment to upward of thirty thousand persons, and causes an annual expenditure of £1,250,000 for rags, esparto, and other fibers. The exports exceed the imports by one-third. The trade doesn't seem so badly off as frequently represented; paper mills have been declaring dividends in the past year of from five to twenty per cent.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THERE are over three hundred newspapers in the Texas Press Association.

THE Pittsburgh papers have granted an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand ems.

NEARLY four hundred men joined the New York Typographical Union in the month of April.

CRESTON, Iowa, has more newspapers in proportion to its population than any other city in the state.

IT is reported that Marinoni, the celebrated press-builder of Paris, is about to establish a branch in New York.

A JOURNAL devoted to the lumber interests of New England is soon to be published in Boston, Massachusetts.

COLONEL A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, says he thinks the illustrated feature of journalism will not last.

SINCE the last meeting of the International Union thirty-nine daily papers have been added to the fold of union offices.

THE German printers of Kansas City have organized a union under a charter from the International Typographical Union.

THE Tyrone (Pennsylvania) *Herald* commemorated its twentieth anniversary by printing an editorial nine and a half columns long.

THE employés of the *Ledger*, and the McWilliams Printing Company, New York, have been granted a half holiday on Saturdays.

SAN FRANCISCO has four newspapers printed in Chinese characters; they are issued weekly, and have an average circulation of 2,500 copies.

THE employés of the New York *Police Gazette* having been granted a half holiday, unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fox for his liberality.

THERE are twenty papers published regularly at Des Moines, Iowa, and about two hundred printers and fifty editors find employment on them.

MR. JOSEPH HOWARD'S recent lecture for the benefit of the New York Press Club's burying ground netted between four and five thousand dollars.

ST. LOUIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has secured Euterpe hall, one of the largest and finest in the city for its meetings, and is having increased attendance.

SINCE the last meeting of the International Union, thirty-nine daily papers have discharged their non-union compositors, and are now employing union men.

HASTINGS, Minn., with a population of eight thousand, gives employment to sixty-two printers. There are one daily and four weekly newspapers published.

THE supplement to THE INLAND PRINTER of the Queen City Printing Ink Co., which appeared in the May issue, was the work of Mr. John H. Porter, Moline, Ill.

THE first printing done in America, was in the city of Mexico in 1539. The second press was put up in Lima, Peru, and the third in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1639.

THE German printers of Brooklyn, New York, have had their demands acceded to. They have recently begun work on the eight-hour system, with wages of fifty-three cents per thousand ems.

INDICTMENTS were recently found against "Deacon" Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, charging them with printing lottery advertisements.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS, president of the New York Press Club, a gentleman well and favorably known to the craft, has declined to run for congress, in New York, as successor to Editor Pulitzer, of the *World*, resigned.

THE following lately appeared in the Greenund (Nebraska) *Hawkeye*: "We know a little black-eyed woman—one of the fairest and best in the land, to our notion—who does up her household work, washes and dresses a little black-eyed 'rascal,' and then goes to the printing-office, rolls up her sleeves, goes to the case, takes a handful of

copy, and a 'stick' and rule, and sets a 'string' of type as long as the moral law, each day. She is the *Hawkeye* man's wife."

A FEW months ago a paper was started at Heber, Arkansas, and named *Oh, Pshaw!* The salutatory was: "I'll monkey with this thing awhile.—The Editor." Recently it expired, and here is its dying gasp: "Valedictory: the monkey ceases to perform."

THE *Office* is the name of a new monthly periodical, published in New York, devoted to the interests of business managers, accountants and office men. The initial number, now before us, contains a great deal of practical information invaluable to business men, and is conducted with marked ability.

THE Denver (Col.) Typographical Union holds its meetings in the police court of that city. In reference to this the New Haven *Working-men's Advocate* says: "Our own typos have been using the New Haven police court considerably of late, though they have not progressed quite so far as to hold regular meetings there."

THE publisher of a Massachusetts weekly paper proposes to present each of his subscribers whose house or household effects are destroyed or damaged by fire with a sum not exceeding \$25, upon satisfactory proofs of loss being presented to him. That scheme is certainly unique, both from a newspaper and an insurance point of view.

MR. FRANKLIN, of the great publishing house of Franklin Bros., New York, writes to the *Sun* as follows: "As the Saturday half holiday question is attracting so much attention both from employer and employé, I would ask through your columns the earnest consideration of the same by the managers of the principal printing establishments in this city. I think they will admit there is no branch of industry that requires relaxation more than this, and that if the half holiday had a fair trial it would be found most conducive to the interests of both."

THE Southern variety of proofreader is described in the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* as a man who is only present when he is absent. He is the Ishmael of every office. Every man's hands are against him. He is the scapegoat on whose back are laid every man's sins. In addition, he bears his own burdens, and these be many. He acquires a feline stealthiness and side-longness of walk, as if he were expecting a bootjack to turn every corner. He sleeps with his eyes open like a rabbit. To the public he is a nonentity when his work is done, and only visible when some huge blunder obscures him.

GREAT progress is being made in a process which may in time dispense with the services of the skilled job printer in rule work. Designs are now being drawn in wax, from which electrotypes are made, and the most difficult rule work (?) accomplished in short order by skillful draughtsmen, who need not necessarily be printers to turn out marvelous specimens of fine printing. Thus, much as old-timers may regret it, the "art preservative" is being transformed. The adept in brass rule, to whom we have been accustomed to look up in adoration, is to be relegated to obscurity, and we may yet outlive the occupation of the straight compositor.

FOREIGN.

THE first printing for the blind was done in 1784 by Abbé Valentine Haüy, at Paris.

THE Pondo *News*, published in South Africa, is a manuscript news-paper of four pages, copied by one of the patent processes.

FOR the post of proofreader to the London Literary Society, in response to a recent advertisement, there were no less than 750 applications.

THE oldest publishing house in the world is that of Orell, Fussli & Co., in Zurich, Switzerland. The firm still possesses initial letters that were used in 1519.

IN 1817, there existed in the whole of Switzerland only eighteen newspapers; but there are now more than 400—nearly every town and village having its daily journal.

THE London Society of Compositors, in its reply to the letter of inquiry addressed to the trades unions by the local government board, states that it has spent on the support of unemployed members nearly £42,000 in the last ten years, and nearly £1,750 in assisting

emigration. The traveling allowances during the same period have amounted to about £750.

MR. JOHN SOUTHWARD, author of "Practical Printing," and well known as a writer on technical subjects, has undertaken the editorship of the *Printers' Register*, London.

AN office for testing paper in regard to its composition and strength has been established by the Lower Austrian Technological Society at Vienna. Any printer or bookseller may have paper tested there.

AT Brisbane, Australia, the compositor's hours are forty-eight, with a minimum wage of £2 12 6 (\$13.25), although a good, steady hand can make \$15. Good jobbing hands are in demand, men who are experts at display, and possess taste.

THE union of Swiss working printers, which extends over the whole part of German Switzerland, possesses libraries belonging to its different sections; the whole number of volumes in all of them amounted to 6,647 at the close of the preceding year.

THERE existed in 1885, in Denmark, 220 printers, and during 1884 there were printed by them 173 advertising papers, 243 newspapers and 2,801 books; of the latter, 896 were pamphlets of a few sheets only; 178 of the books were translations from foreign languages.

THE principal lithographic establishments of Spain are to be found at Barcelona. Loose sheets of political caricatures are a specialty of this city, and the plates illustrating the bull-fights are said to be admirable. Spanish lithography has, unfortunately, to compete with French.

A COMMITTEE of European and Japanese philologists was appointed by the government to decide upon the best method of using Roman types instead of Japanese ones in writing. They have compiled a dictionary in Roman types, the printing of which has just been completed.

ACCORDING to the newspaper catalogue published by the German imperial postoffice, there exist 89 newspapers in the Polish language, 36 of which are published in the Polish districts of Prussia, 27 at Warsaw, 13 at Lemberg, 10 at Cracow, and one each at St. Petersburg, Teschen (in Bohemia), and Chicago.

AT Berlin, a movement is going on among the operative printers for raising the weekly wages. At a general meeting, a resolution was passed fixing the minimum weekly wage at 27 marks (equal to shillings); until now it had been fixed at 23 marks 40 pfennige (\$5.85). Competition being very sharp at Berlin, it is hardly believed that the masters will acquiesce.

THE *Volksblad*, South Africa, after an existence of thirty-one years, has just died, its last issue being numbered 5,507. It was a bi-lingual paper and appeared three times a week. The *Eastern Star*, in commenting on the decease, says: "Nothing but the most rigid economy in every department can secure existence, much less prosperity, in any newspaper enterprise in Cape Colony at the present time."

Nutiden, an illustrated weekly paper of Copenhagen, has recently issued its five-hundredth number, in honor of which a gala edition of the paper appeared. *Nutiden* has already presented its readers with 3,330 illustrations, of which 1,030 are portraits of the world's prominent men and women. It has printed 3,350 articles, among them 525 stories and tales, and 280 poems. About 600 articles have been devoted to modern science and civilization.

A MOVEMENT is going on among the compositors at Vienna for raising the scale. Begun in the book offices, the newspaper hands have joined it, memorializing their employers for an augmentation of 2 kreuzers (one half penny) per 1,000 types (not *ems*), which would bring the price for 80,000 types, considered to be one week's work, to 22 florins 40 kreuzers, or about \$11, instead of 20 florins 80 kreuzers now. As living is not cheap, and lodging is particularly expensive at Vienna, the men can hardly be said to be over-exacting.

GEORGE ROSE, a compositor, was charged at the Mansion House, London, on March 15, with robbery. The prisoner was in the service of Mr. William Cato, a printer, at 32 Bouville street, and owing to what had been heard the manager called him into his room, as he was leaving the premises on Saturday afternoon. He asked him if he had any type in his possession, and he said he had not. A policeman was

sent for, and on the prisoner being searched, twelve pounds of pica type were taken from his pockets. At his lodgings, one hundred and seventeen pounds of type were found. The magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

THE working hours in the printing-offices in Germany, both letterpress and litho, vary between ten and eleven daily, but are mostly only ten. There are about a dozen among the 5,500 offices in the German Empire which exact twelve hours' daily work from their operatives, and one with thirteen hours a day on 'stab wages'. This last is only a very small concern, the *personnel* of which consists of two compositors, one case and one press apprentice, and two "Swiss swords," as those workmen which are able to work at case and at press are called in the German-speaking countries. That curious denomination is said to have been derived from the fashion among the ancient Swiss mercenaries to carry swords with sharp edges on both sides of the blade.—*Printers' Register, London*.

SWEDEN possessed in 1883 only 186 printing-offices, 32 of which were worked at Stockholm. In 1800, there were no more than 35 offices in the whole kingdom, and of the 35, 13 fell to the lot of Stockholm. In 1809, a falling off was noted, the numbers being 30 in the whole kingdom, including only 7 at Stockholm; but since that time the number of printing-offices has been on the increase; 47 in 1828 (19 at Stockholm); 55 in 1840 (Stockholm, 19); 136 in 1870 (26); 151 in 1875 (29), and, as already stated, 186 in 1883 (32). The largest office is that of the Normann Joint-Stock Company, with 15 printing-machines, closely followed by Norstedt & Sons, with 14. In all the Swedish offices, there were working the year before last 1,037 male compositors and 210 women compositors; 250 pressmen and 13 women at presses; there were 296 printing-machines, 121 treadle presses and 183 hand presses.

FROM the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1886 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press: "There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,093 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London, 409, provinces, 1,225—1,634; Wales, 83; Scotland, 193; Ireland, 162; Isles, 21. Of these, there are 144 daily papers published in England, 6 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 15 in Ireland, and 1 in the British Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily, namely, 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1886 there are now established and circulated 2,093 papers, of which no less than 187 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last forty years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 187 against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,368, of which 397 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

THE report of the New South Wales Typographical Association was issued just before the departure of the recently arrived mails. The board congratulate the members upon what has been the most prosperous half-year the trade has experienced in the colony. A new daily and a new weekly had come into existence during the previous six months, besides which the size of others had been enlarged, thereby giving employment to a large number of men. The proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* had, with their usual generosity, increased the price per 1,000 to 1s. No less than two hundred members had joined during the half-year, and the subscriptions had been in advance of those of any similar period. At the meeting held on January 30, it was agreed that no compositor should accept employment in a book or jobbing office at less than 1s. 3d. per hour, or 1s. 1d. per 1,000; for night work, 1s. 9d. per hour, or 1s. 2d. per 1,000. The minimum for a weekly wage of forty-eight hours was to be not less than £2 15s., and no casual was to receive less than one day's pay. Matter for daily papers to be composed at the rate of not less than 1s. 2d. per 1,000 ens, evening papers 1s. 1d. for day work and 1d. extra for night work. The salary of the *secretary*, Mr. Richard Gough, has been increased to £3 per week. It was resolved unanimously that in all offices where society members are working they shall take steps to work with none but union men.—*Printers' Register, London*.

SPECIMENS.

We have again a large and varied assortment of samples of job work, which we are prepared to send to applicants—preference however invariably being given to apprentices who are subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER. Those who desire some of the larger specimens should send envelopes which will hold them, as it is impossible to crowd a poster into the apertures for envelopes which we receive by every mail. Direct all applications for same to editor's room, 191 South Clark street.

OBITUARY.

We sincerely regret to announce the demise of Mrs. Flora Ann Peake, wife of Joseph Peake, treasurer of The Inland Printer Company, which occurred at her residence, 1337 Forty-first street, this city, on Wednesday, June 9. A Christian and a heroine has been gathered to her rest. During her long and painful illness, which she bore with a cheerfulness and resignation not begotten of this world, she exemplified in her daily walk and conversation her faith in a hope (the Christian's hope) which this world cannot give, and which it cannot take away. To her bereaved consort we tender our heartfelt condolence, and trust that the "Rock of Ages" upon which she leaned may be his succor when time and time's surroundings are fading from his view.

ELECTRO-FACED STRAINER PLATES.

Electrotyping, that invaluable system of producing duplicates, or copper-facing a molded impression of an article, is now used in connection with Strainer plates, thanks to the ingenuity and enterprise of Mr. Henry Watson, of the High Bridge Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In the specification of patent, Mr. Watson records that Strainer plates, as now used, were introduced by him many years ago. Their formation is, of course, known to every papermaker, who also to their cost are aware of the fact that when the fine slits become worn and enlarged in places, the pulp becomes fouled by the passing of knots, when it becomes necessary to replace the plates. These worn slits have been repaired by bringing the worn edges of the slits together by hydraulic pressure, hammering and other means, and the openings are again made even by re-slitting. Electrotyping will in future be used by Messrs. Watson & Son for the purposes of restoration of old Strainer plates. The slits—by the electro deposition of a suitable metal will be refaced. By this means, what is practically a new metal plate is obtained, that will wear longer and work better than those hitherto pressed, hammered, or "soldered up." In Mr. Watson's patent of 1871, so much difficulty was found in bridging over and depositing the metal in the worn slits that he could not always avail himself of the process. Since 1871, by improvements in the electrotype process, by increased power and the temporary application of a soft conducting metal, as lead, tin, zinc, or such alloys, or plumbago with or without gypsum run into the openings or grooves, so that it by conduction facilitates the deposits of the metals upon the edges of the slits as well as upon the upper surface of the plates. The soft metal or conducting material is afterward removed and the slits in the plates re-formed either by placing in a machine designed for the purpose or by re-slitting with a fine hand-saw. The parts not required to be renewed can be covered over with a suitable protective material or varnish before immersing the plate in the bath. The slits in the plates may be made even, or equalized, either before the electro-deposition as described or afterwards. Mr. Watson's claims are: Depositing metals or their alloys in greater thickness than before, and in more equal substance, by the use of more powerful dynamo-electric machines, and by the use of the temporary conducting metal or material introduced into the grooves, thereby accomplishing the covering of the whole of the upper surface as well as the worn or otherwise slitted openings with copper, bronze, nickel or other suitable metal. We understand that orders are in hand at High Bridge Works for renovating worn Strainer plates from two or three well-known mills, but Messrs. Watson & Sons are scarcely yet ready to carry out the process for the trade at large.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, gradually getting better; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and upward. The *Labor News*, just started by a union type, of twenty-five years' standing, is a very spicy little sheet, and is meeting with every encouragement.

Auburn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening (female compositors), 16 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$14. This city is overrun with female compositors, but as they are not allowed to work nights, rambling "subs" find plenty of work on morning papers.

Baltimore.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. No difficulty, but Baltimore is overcrowded with printers.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 33 to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. We are endeavoring to establish a scale for "news," but trouble may come.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; bookwork, 40 to 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Newspaper work, fair; bookwork, dull.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, moderately good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents and \$15 for nine hour's work. No difficulty.

Columbus.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, \$14 per week; job printers, per week, \$14 and upward. Everybody seems to have all the work they want.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and upward.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, booming; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Two or three good newspaper compositors are wanted.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. This is legislature year when there is generally plenty of work.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Keep away from this city at present, as difficulty is expected.

Mobile.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The difficulty at the *Journal and Courier* is not yet settled.

Omaha.—State of trade, encouraging; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Plenty of "subbing" if applicants are willing to work.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, far from encouraging; newspaper compositors by the week, \$10.50; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. *Democrat* office barred. We have all the "subs," whose homes are here, that the business will support.

Quebec.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$7 and upward.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$21.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. A good workman can find work just at present.

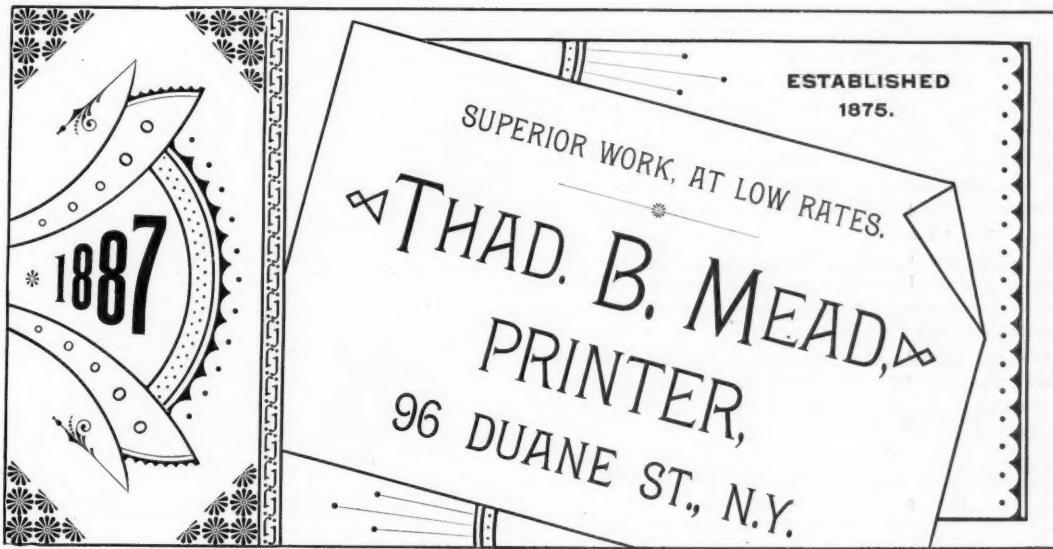
Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 for fifty-three hours.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, unsettled for next two months; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. No difficulty now existing.

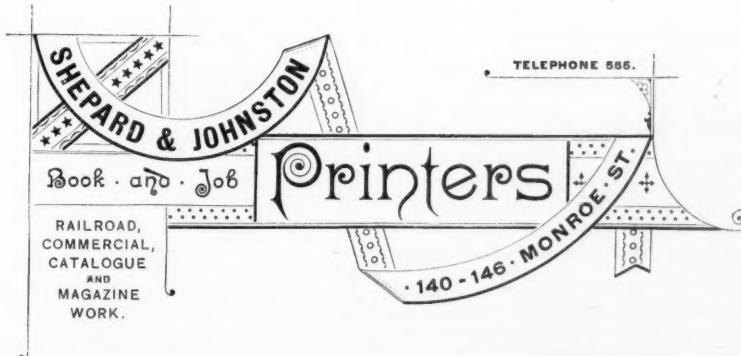
Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. We have enough printers here at present, but if you have a card, and happen to be near us, call and see us, and we will give you two or three days' work.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not as good as in last report; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18.

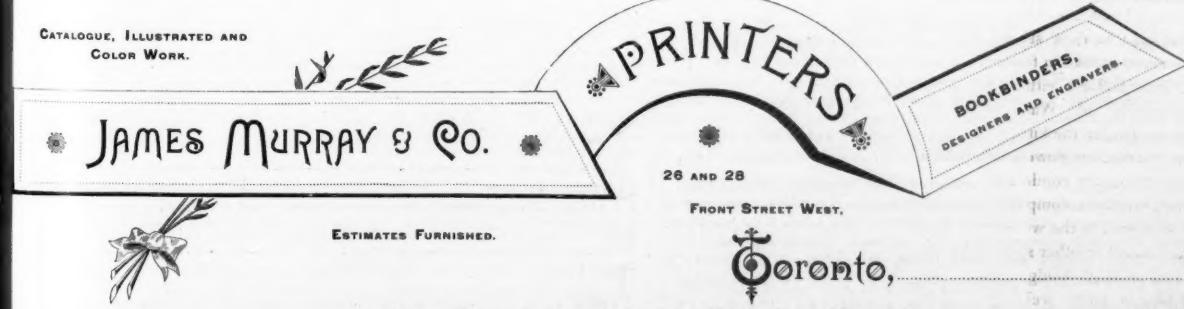
SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



F. RUSSELL, COMPOSITOR, WITH THAD. B. MEAD, 96 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.



A. R. ALLEXON, COMPOSITOR, WITH SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 140-146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



CHARLES MILLER, COMPOSITOR, WITH JAMES MURRAY & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROWELL'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY for 1886, consisting of eighteen hundred and eighteen pages, is now ready. Price, \$5.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of 158 and 160 Clark street, Chicago, have opened an office and salesroom at 41 and 43 Beekman street, New York.

THE NEAT PRINTER, of San Antonio, Texas, published by Johnson Bros., printers' supply agents, is the latest addition to the list of printers, trade journals, and it certainly does not belie its name.

CASLON'S CIRCULAR (London), for the spring season of 1886, is at hand. What there is of it is number one, but we should like to see it a little more frequently, and should also like to see it contain a few more novelties.

We direct the special attention of the trade in general to the specimen page of the Dickenson Type Foundry, Boston, illustrating the "Crusader" series, one of the most attractive, effective, and serviceable that this well-known firm has yet turned out.

THE book of specimens of printing inks from the Buffalo printing-ink works, consisting of news, colored, art and lithographic inks, shows to what perfection this establishment has brought their productions. Some of its pages are a sight for the gods.

THE AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE

Has now become a decided success, having closed with nearly two hundred members, and a limited membership of two hundred and fifty. By the governing rules each member contributes as many impressions of any neat job of a standard size, and all alike, as there are members, receiving in return an equal number all different. The list of members is composed not only of leading printers from nearly all parts of the United States, but also from Canada, New Brunswick, Mexico and other foreign countries. The volume will be artistically and durably bound, with title page, preface, alphabetical index, rules, etc. A few more reliable printers can obtain memberships by applying at once.

ED. H. McCCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

THOSE printers who desire to buy the best of everything are doing themselves an injury if they have failed to observe that during the last three years the Universal, Gordon, and Peerless presses have met a powerful rival in the Golding Jobber. Every purchaser during the first three years has experienced the satisfaction expressed in the communications following:

BOSTON, June 2, 1886.

To be concise, after seven years' experience with the Golding Jobbers, in our opinion, they are unequalled for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time.

DENNISON TAG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

F. W. HAWES, Foreman.

[This widely known firm have seven Golding Jobbers.]

BURLINGTON, VERMONT, May 29, 1886.

In regard to the Golding Jobber, I deem it unnecessary to go into a detailed dissertation upon its merits. I have four job presses in my office of other makes; have examined (through representation) the construction of several different machines, and have but one opinion to express! I consider the Golding Jobber *the best* printing-press now made, and offered to the craft.

R. S. STYLES.

48 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON, May 26, 1886.

We regard the Golding Jobber No. 7 as the best press, all points considered, in our office—and we have six makes of job presses—for the following reasons: It is the fastest running quarto we have ever seen—2,100 per hour every day; is almost noiseless in its working; has never given us any trouble; jobs can be made ready quickly on it; the Automatic Brayer is a grand thing as a labor-saver; in short, it is a "modern instance" of a *profitable* press for printers, and, should we purchase another job press, it will be a Golding Jobber.

T. O. METCALF & CO.

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, May 25, 1886.

In my experience of over thirty years in the business, and with the reputation of being one of the printers of the country, my quarto Golding Jobber is the best I have ever seen. One can do more work on it, and do it better, than on any press I have ever used. I have never yet seen a press so easily and conveniently made ready. It is the most economical press a printer can buy.

O. D. KIMBALL.

See the *advertisement* on page 575, and send to Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, for circulars.

WHEN THE PRESIDENTS WERE INAUGURATED.

The following table gives the date on which every President of the United States was inaugurated, and is worth preserving:

George Washington.....	April 30, 1789.
John Adams.....	March 4, 1797.
Thomas Jefferson.....	March 4, 1801.
James Madison.....	March 4, 1809.
James Monroe.....	March 4, 1817.
John Quincy Adams.....	March 4, 1825.
Andrew Jackson.....	March 4, 1829.
Martin Van Buren.....	March 4, 1837.
Wm. Henry Harrison.....	March 4, 1841.
John Tyler.....	April 5, 1841.
James K. Polk.....	March 4, 1845.
Zachary Taylor.....	March 4, 1849.
Millard Fillmore.....	July 10, 1850.
Franklin Pierce.....	March 4, 1853.
James Buchanan.....	March 4, 1857.
Abraham Lincoln.....	March 4, 1861.
Andrew Johnson.....	April 15, 1865.
Ulysses S. Grant.....	March 4, 1869.
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	March 5, 1877.
James A. Garfield.....	March 4, 1881.
Chester A. Arthur.....	Sept. 19, 1881.
Grover Cleveland.....	March 4, 1885.

A BBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER Co.

A BARGAIN, in a first-class republican weekly paper and job office, in a town of 1,200, located in southeastern Iowa. Entire outfit, if sold before June 1, 1886, will be disposed of *low* for cash. Address "M.", care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A weekly paper published in Minnesota. For particulars, apply to S. F. WADHAMS, Duluth, Minnesota.

FOR SALE.—About 900 lbs. of our No. 12 small pica (11 points) used only once. Send for sample. MARBER, LUSE & CO., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—First-class book and job office, Potter cylinder, two standard jobbers, stereotyping outfit, etc., good condition; will invoice \$8,000; capacity, \$1,200 a month; fair business; very cheap, and greater part on time. FRANK HALL, Atchison, Kansas.

I HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

JOB PRINTER WANTED—As foreman of the neatest office in the South; must be A 1. A specialty made of fancy rule and color work. Permanent job, good wages and a very desirable place for an artist; office new and complete. Only union printers need answer. Address, enclosing samples of work, JOHNSON BROTHERS, San Antonio, Texas.

L ARGE PRINTERS.—A gentleman thoroughly posted in all departments of the printing business, is open for an engagement. Has had large experience, and is qualified to take the entire management of an extensive business or will lease a well equipped office. Address MANAGER, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

N EWSPAPER FOR SALE.—Weekly newspaper and job office in thriving 3,500 Ohio town. Cylinder press, jobber, folder, steam engine, and plenty type and material. Business over \$4,000 per year. Property came by will to present owners, who have other business interests requiring disposal of this. Will not be sacrificed, for every week shows clean cash balance, but will take low price. Only those having the cash for a fair payment down need apply. Address H. B. LYNN, care INLAND PRINTER.

N EWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A rare chance to obtain one of the few really first-class country printing-offices in eastern Kansas, and one of the established democratic weeklies, of influence with the state "leaders," at a bargain. Located in county seat of one of the best counties in the state. Is equipped with power press, power paper-cutter, job presses, splendid stones, late style job type, plenty of body type, mailing-machine and every needed article for first-class work, and has the reputation among printers of being the cleanest and best selected country office in Kansas. Invoice exceeds \$3,500, but will sell reasonably—a part on time—or will take a large job press and other material to amount of \$1,000 out of the office and then sell for difference. Purchaser must have \$1,200 to \$1,500. The sole reason for selling is ill-health of present publisher, who desires to try the climate of the Pacific Coast. Sale must be effected by July 1, if at all. If you mean business and have enough money, address as below and we can deal. Address "SCRIPT," care INLAND PRINTER, No. 2 Taylor Building, Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED, by a practical printer, with a good established office. Familiar with stock, estimating on work, office and outside work. Address R, INLAND PRINTER.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER Co.

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The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.



Energetic Men, Read This and Act.

IN order to facilitate the distribution of THE INLAND PRINTER among those who may not be prepared to pay a year's subscription in advance,

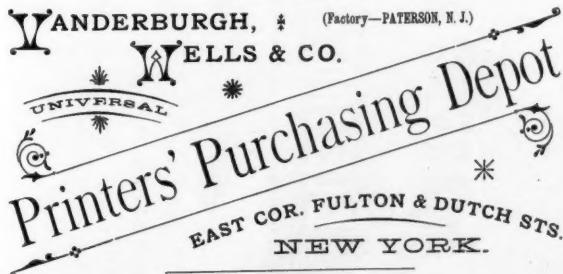
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PHILADELPHIA PRESS,
PHILADELPHIA RECORD, Etc.

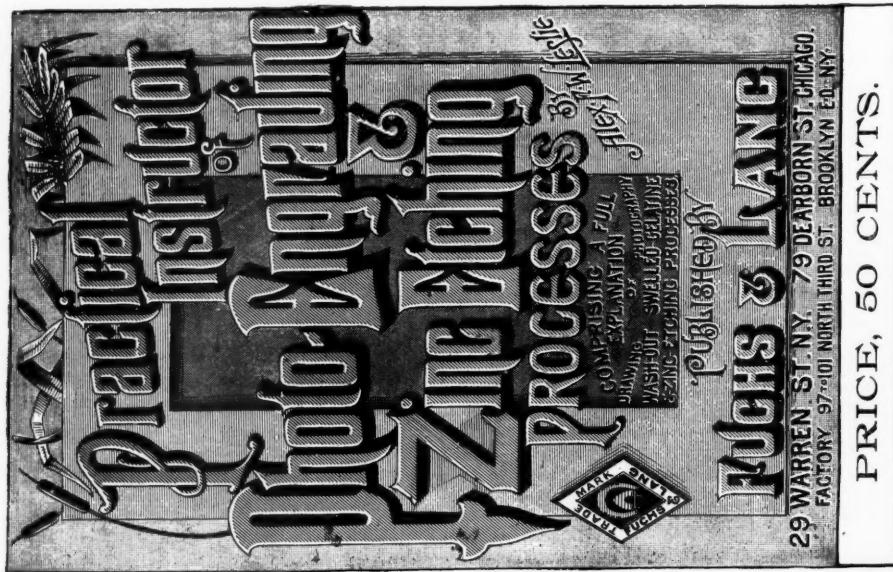
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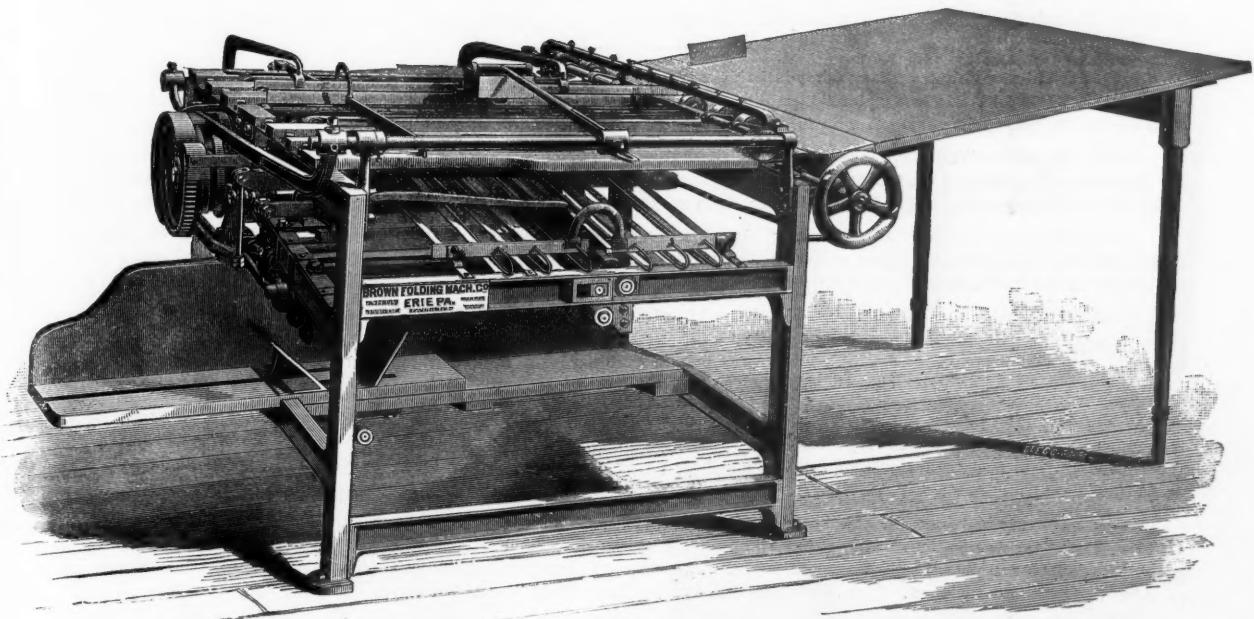
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No printing-office, typographical library, editor's desk, employer's workshop or workman's bookcase should be without this valuable addition to typographical literature.

"To keep thoroughly posted on what is being done among printers throughout the world, you should subscribe to *The INLAND PRINTER*. It is a splendid publication, and deserving of the support of every printer. It will be specially valuable to the young journeyman who is ambitious."—*Golding's Bulletin of Novelties, Boston*.

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"The INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, always a model of typographical excellence, is fast making itself indispensable in all well regulated printing-offices and to all printers with ambitions beyond the "blacksmith's" branch of the craft. It should be in the hands of every GOOD printer and of those who DESIRE to be good printers, as well."—*The Paper World*.

"We acknowledge the receipt of bound volume II., of that excellent journal, *The INLAND PRINTER*. Though complete in itself as a monthly issue, it appears to even better advantage when neatly bound in a compact volume, and is indeed a gem which should find a place in every printer's library. A limited number of copies are yet attainable."—*The Chicago Electrotyper*.

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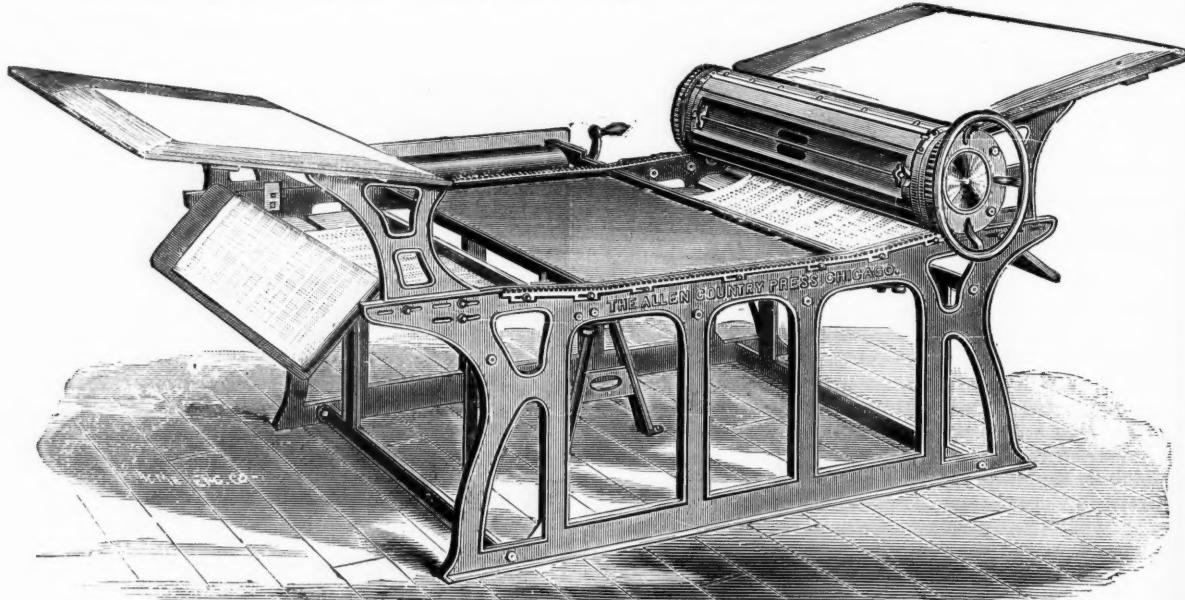
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S. H. SHOEMAKER, Observer, De Witt, Iowa.

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Press works very well. Handy for proofs and jobs. You can refer new customers to us any time you wish.

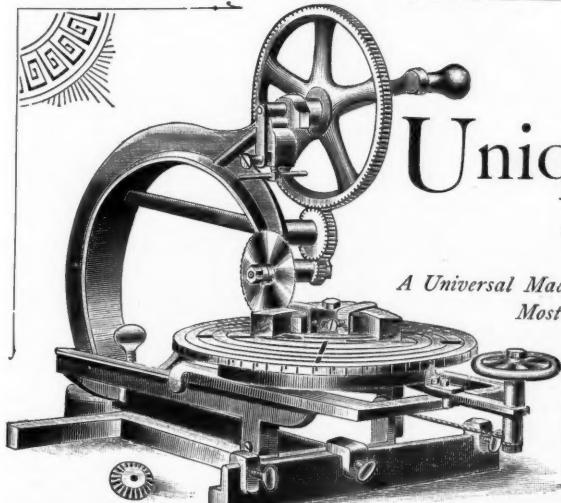
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C. W. STICKNEY, Forrest, Ill.

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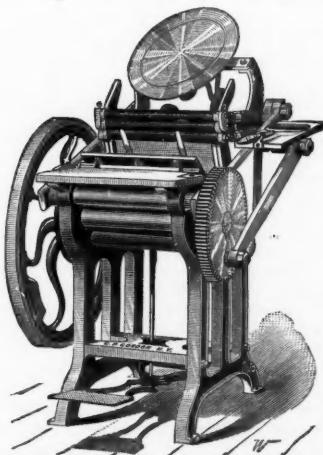
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For tabular work, diagrams, etc., rules can be slotted on top and bottom at any angle (and several at a time) so as to cross and interlock, and stars and other fancy shapes can be keyed together—and thus be handled and preserved as single pieces, and taken apart or put together again at any time.
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A Curving Apparatus forms part of the machine, so placed that it is always ready for use without interfering in any way with the use of the cutter.
 It is designed for those who believe that "the best workmen have the best tools," and will more than save its costs in a single year.
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 Send stamp for circular.

R. ATWATER & CO., Meriden, Conn.

THE
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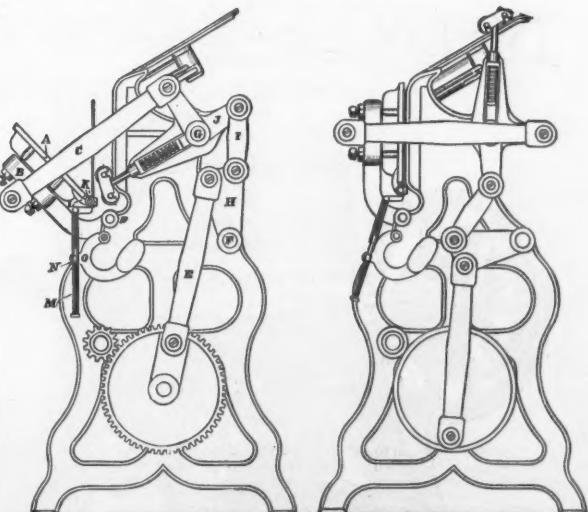
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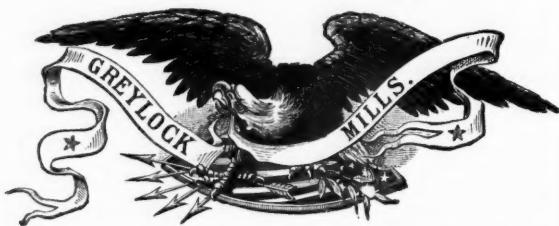


PRINTERS in want of a Job Press are invited to address us for full information concerning our latest improved Presses. Every printer using them, or who have seen their operation, are unanimous in the opinion that they are the most perfect Job Press yet produced. Their simplicity of construction, and entire freedom from powerful springs and grinding cams (resorted to by most of the job press manufacturers to overcome incorrect mechanical principles), warrant us in claiming them to be the most durable and least expensive to keep in repair of any job press in the market. Address

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In the manufacture of Blank Books, County Records and for Legal and Commercial Papers subject to wear.

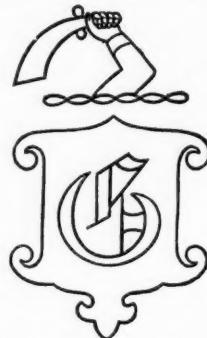
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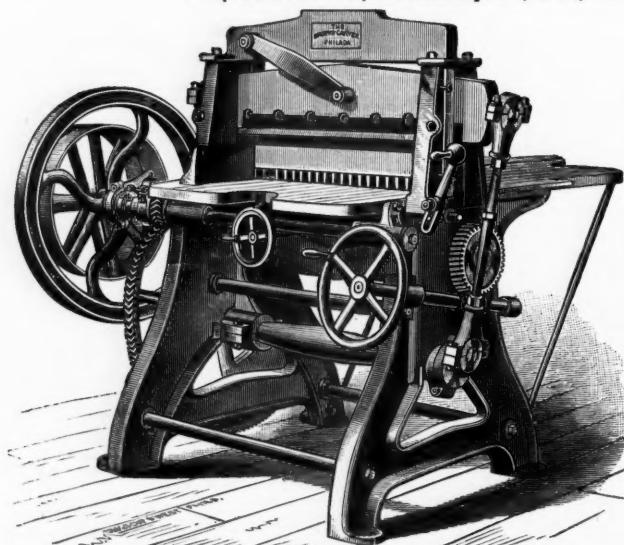
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THIRD.—Superior arrangement of machine table, same having slots or grooves for the traverse gauge to move in, thus preventing sheets of paper becoming wedged between bottom of gauge and table.

FOURTH.—Superior arrangement of traverse gauge, same being in sections and adjustable, permitting cutting of two widths at once, hence saving time and handling of stock.

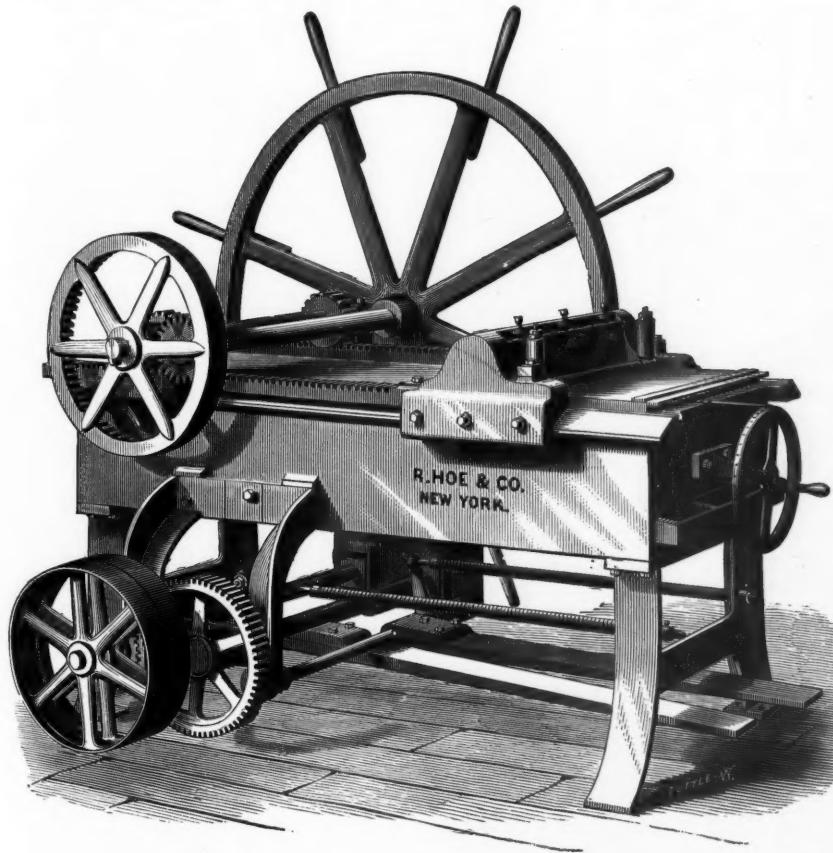
FIFTH.—Superior arrangement of clamp and traverse gauge in combination; construction is such as to permit stock to be cut to the last half-inch, thus effecting great saving in paper, and facilitating the cutting of small work.

SIXTH.—Superior position of clamp wheel, enabling operator to clamp stock rapidly and without stooping.

SEVENTH.—Adjustable side gauges, front and back of clamp, facilitating the handling and cutting of small work.

EIGHTH.—Simplicity of machine, no traps or springs of any kind; all parts are easily accessible.

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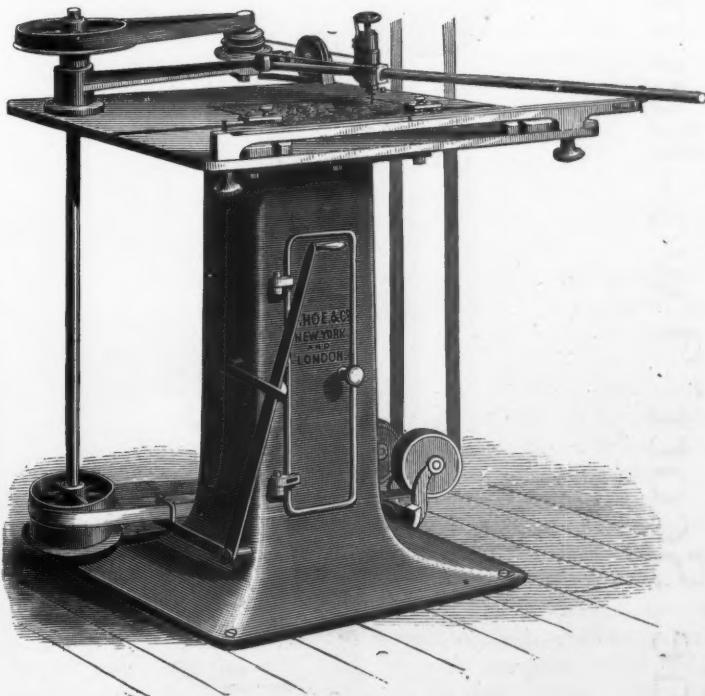
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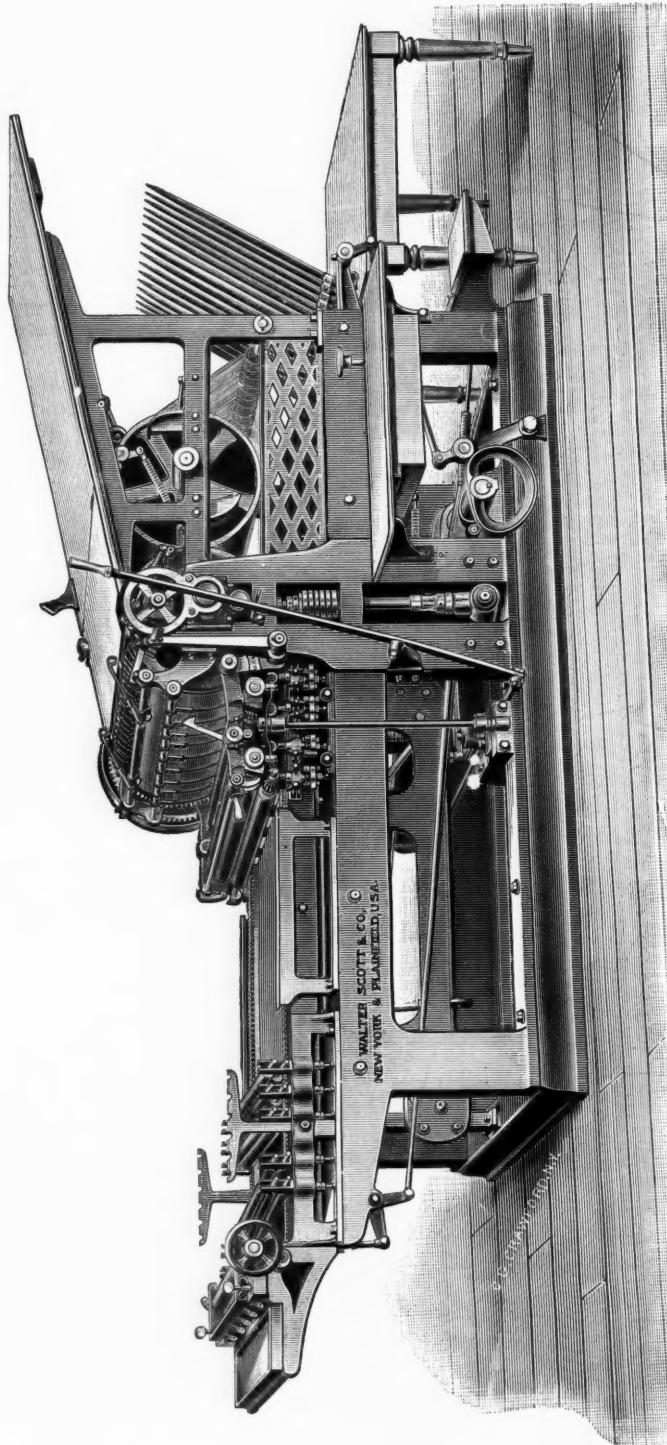


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